THE

# GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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London Chron.
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London Evening
The Sun—Star
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## SEPTEMBER, 1806.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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## Meteorological Table for September, 1806. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

| Day of Month. | 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon. | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Sept. 1806. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Aug.* | ° | ° | ° | | |
| 27 | 60 | 68 | 56 | 29,56 | fair |
| 28 | 57 | 68 | 59 | ,60 | fair |
| 29 | 56 | 68 | 55 | ,30 | rain |
| 30 | 55 | 66 | 55 | ,70 | showery |
| 31 | 56 | 69 | 56 | ,80 | fair |
| *Sep* 1 | 57 | 72 | 59 | ,92 | fair |
| 2 | 59 | 68 | 60 | 30,11 | cloudy |
| 3 | 60 | 69 | 60 | ,01 | fair |
| 4 | 60 | 68 | 58 | 29,75 | showery |
| 5 | 57 | 66 | 59 | ,98 | fair |
| 6 | 58 | 69 | 61 | 30,00 | fair |
| 7 | 68 | 71 | 64 | 29,98 | fair |
| 8 | 61 | 71 | 54 | 30,00 | fair |
| 9 | 55 | 54 | 50 | 29,55 | rainwit.thun. |
| 10 | 52 | 64 | 50 | ,76 | fair |
| 11 | 50 | 59 | 49 | ,70 | fair |

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

| D. of Month. | 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon. | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Sept. 1806. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | ° | | |
| 12 | 51 | 59 | 48 | 30,00 | fair |
| 13 | 51 | 61 | 51 | ,12 | fair |
| 14 | 54 | 63 | 54 | ,01 | fair |
| 15 | 56 | 56 | 49 | 29,95 | rain |
| 16 | 48 | 60 | 54 | 30,16 | fair |
| 17 | 53 | 64 | 53 | ,25 | fair |
| 18 | 55 | 65 | 57 | ,25 | fair |
| 19 | 56 | 67 | 59 | ,26 | fair |
| 20 | 59 | 68 | 61 | ,21 | fair |
| 21 | 60 | 67 | 55 | ,19 | cloudy |
| 22 | 55 | 69 | 55 | 29,99 | fair |
| 23 | 56 | 65 | 54 | ,90 | cloudy |
| 24 | 54 | 57 | 47 | 30,10 | cloudy |
| 25 | 47 | 60 | 51 | ,22 | fair |
| 26 | 44 | 64 | 52 | ,24 | fair |

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending September 20, 1806.

### INLAND COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Middlef. | 85 | 8 | 44 | 0 | 42 | 11 | 35 | 10 | 46 | 11 |
| Surrey | 87 | 6 | 46 | 6 | 43 | 0 | 32 | 6 | 46 | 0 |
| Hertford | 73 | 3 | 41 | 0 | 36 | 6 | 27 | 0 | 37 | 0 |
| Bedford | 76 | 3 | 46 | 9 | 35 | 10 | 29 | 2 | 43 | 9 |
| Huntingd. | 74 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 34 | 6 | 25 | 4 | 39 | 11 |
| Northam. | 74 | 4 | 52 | 0 | 41 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 43 | 10 |
| Rutland | 82 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 41 | 6 | 25 | 6 | 46 | 0 |
| Leiceſter | 77 | 11 | 42 | 4 | 37 | 6 | 27 | 7 | 42 | 4 |
| Nottingh. | 83 | 6 | 53 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 30 | 2 | 47 | 8 |
| Derby | 87 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Stafford | 84 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 32 | 11 | 52 | 3 |
| Salop | 81 | 8 | 56 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 29 | 3 | 00 | 0 |
| Hereford | 80 | 3 | 48 | 0 | 40 | 8 | 28 | 8 | 45 | 11 |
| Worceſt. | 86 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 8 | 35 | 6 | 51 | 4 |
| Warwick | 86 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 6 | 34 | 1 | 54 | 11 |
| Wilts | 76 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 44 | 4 | 32 | 6 | 53 | 10 |
| Berks | 83 | 10 | 51 | 0 | 40 | 6 | 32 | 5 | 50 | 3 |
| Oxford | 79 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 1 | 30 | 8 | 45 | 10 |
| Bucks | 82 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 36 | 9 | 31 | 4 | 46 | 0 |
| Brecon | 92 | 9 | 57 | 7 | 44 | 6 | 32 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Montgo. | 82 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 43 | 2 | 26 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Radnor | 91 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 2 | 28 | 8 | 00 | 0 |

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 80 | 8 | 49 | 1 | 41 | 4 | 29 | 6 | 45 | 11 |

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 73 | 6 | 35 | 9 | 32 | 7 | 26 | 7 | 39 | 6 |

### MARITIME COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Eſſex | 82 | 0 | 47 | 6 | 41 | 9 | 38 | 3 | 44 | 3 |
| Kent | 90 | 6 | 43 | 0 | 38 | 6 | 38 | 9 | 43 | 0 |
| Suſſex | 85 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 43 | 6 | 40 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 75 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 39 | 3 | 37 | 10 | 39 | 10 |
| Cambrid. | 71 | 8 | 39 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 22 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Norfolk | 69 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 37 | 9 | 25 | 2 | 36 | 6 |
| Lincoln | 78 | 9 | 46 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 4 | 44 | 5 |
| York | 75 | 5 | 46 | 3 | 35 | 3 | 27 | 8 | 43 | 8 |
| Durham | 76 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 29 | 7 | 00 | 0 |
| Northum. | 77 | 1 | 47 | 0 | 34 | 6 | 29 | 6 | 40 | 0 |
| Cumberl. | 79 | 5 | 61 | 4 | 46 | 3 | 34 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Weſtmor. | 88 | 9 | 62 | 0 | 41 | 6 | 33 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Lancaſter | 74 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 36 | 4 | 28 | 5 | 48 | 11 |
| Cheſter | 76 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 27 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Flint | 76 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 11 | 24 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Denbigh | 84 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 2 | 28 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| Angleſea | 70 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Carnarvon | 77 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 4 | 20 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Merionet. | 86 | 8 | 64 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 26 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Cardigan | 85 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Pembroke | 66 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 38 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Carmarth. | 78 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Glamorg. | 77 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 23 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Glouceſt. | 84 | 4 | 50 | 6 | 47 | 5 | 31 | 6 | 49 | 3 |
| Somerſet | 83 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 28 | 3 | 50 | 0 |
| Monmo. | 90 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Devon | 82 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 36 | 4 | 30 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 84 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 34 | 10 | 25 | 7 | 00 | 0 |
| Dorſet | 76 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 38 | 10 | 38 | 8 | 48 | 0 |
| Hants | 78 | 7 | 43 | 6 | 41 | 10 | 33 | 8 | 00 | 0 |

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Diſtricts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

| Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | | Beans | | Peaſe | | Oatmeal | | Beer or Big | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 76 | 3 | 48 | 11 | 40 | 6 | 28 | 9 | 44 | 6 | 46 | 8 | 41 | 4 | 29 | 0 |

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

## For SEPTEMBER, 1806.

*** *The following Letter is so very honourable to the Writer of it, and is in itself so very deserving of publicity, that we make no apology for laying it before our Readers. The Volume is received, and the* Guinea *paid.*

SIRS, *Malaga, April* 28.

A FEW volumes of books belonging to the late Sir Richard Worsley, baronet, (which with other effects were captured last war by the French, and condemned here), having lately fallen into my hands by purchase, I find one among them which forms no contemptible treat to the curious Antiquary; but which, from its nature, as containing partly the copies of domestic documents, decyphered from the originals, become (as is stated) almost unintelligible, demands, in liberal justice, restitution to the Family.

It is a folio manuscript, done with much elegance of penmanship, bound up and lettered on the back, "Copies of Deeds, Charters, &c. in the archives of Sir Richard Worsley, bart." I have packed it up, and shipped it to your address.

The Family will, no doubt, thankfully reimburse you the portages and charges of reception and delivery of the book. My expenditure in the purchase and shipment may be calculated at about a *guinea*; which, if they chuse to pay, you may place in the hands of the benevolent Mr. Neild, to be applied by that Gentleman towards the relief of those unhappy objects of his philanthropic care and attention, the poor and distressed Prisoners.

My taking the liberty of troubling you, to whom I am a perfect stranger, on this occasion, will, perhaps, find some considerable apology, in the nature of the commission which I impose upon you, it being directed to enable your accomplishing an act of liberality and another of charity. But the more immediate motive proceeds from my having been for several years past a constant reader of Mr. Urban's Miscellany, who may, perhaps, find in the said volume some things that are curious, and worthy of finding a place in the Gentleman's Magazine; nor do I apprehend any impediment to his making a free use of them, on account of their remote antiquity; which must reasonably be supposed to preclude any cause of objection on the part of Sir Richard's Family. One original document is to be found in the volume; it is a letter from the great Duke of Somerset, in tolerable preservation.

I am very respectfully, Sirs, your most humble servant, DUNCAN SHAW.

*To Messrs. Nichols and Son.*

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 24.

THAT the immense importance of *Buenos Ayres*, in a commercial point of view, was duly appreciated in this country at the beginning of the last Century, will appear by referring to your vol. IX. p. 653; where a very sensible Correspondent has clearly pointed out the great facility with which it might be attacked by a very small force; the town of Buenos Ayres, containing about 500 houses, and the inhabitants very rich, being at that time defended only by 20 guns in a small earthen fort surrounded with a ditch, there being no stone, and the Spaniards too lazy to make bricks.

"The fertility of the country exceeds belief, their plains being from 60 to 80 leagues in circumference covered with all sorts of cattle; so that one device to keep off an enemy is, to drive to the shore-side so great a number of bulls, cows, and horses, that they suppose it impossible to force a way through them. This town is so finely situated for commerce, being but 60 days from Peru, that no place under

der Heaven is so capable of increasing the trade and riches of Great Britain; and the Spaniards, though they might be alarmed at our first settlement there, would find many conveniences in it. The ships that go from Spain to this Colony gain above double what the merchants do who send their goods in the Galleons, and have their returns much sooner.

"The Country, being very healthful, would suddenly abound with inhabitants, who would enter on the Spanish improvements, and have many other ways of acquiring riches."

As few of your Readers, Mr. Urban, possess a complete series of your valuable labours, you will be justified in taking the above prophetic quotation from your own labours.

Yours, &c. M. Green.

---

Mr. Urban, *Enfield, Sept.* 5.

WALKING with a friend in St. Paul's Cathedral soon after the funeral of the late Lord Nelson, contemplating the situation in which the body lies, a thought presented itself to my mind which may probably have occurred to many others. I could not help exclaiming, as I beheld the lofty dome over our heads, "This is Nelson's tomb,—and the only tomb worthy of so great a Hero!"

Reflecting still farther on the subject, I am now induced to suggest to you that it may be doubtful how far the intended Monument will have the grand effect which is expected. The situation certainly renders it probable that an elegant monumental structure immediately under the centre of the Dome, may harmonise with the original design of the Architect: but is it not equally probable that such a structure, when compared with the magnitude of the Dome, will appear not only diminutive, but, on some future unforeseen occasions, act as an obstruction? Perhaps a much more happy effect might be produced if the arms, with the motto of the departed Hero, were beautifully wrought in mosaic work on the floor. These might be surrounded by the following, or any other more proper Inscription, comprehending the exact date of his death.

"Admiral Lord Nelson of the Nile, Duke of Bronté, &c. *pro Patriâ pugnans Victoriâ obiit* . . . . ." And, I conceive that this sentence might appear with great advantage immediately under the arms:

"Dignum si tanto nomine Sepulchrum
videres, circumspice."

As an humble attempt to follow up this idea, I beg leave to present you with the following lines, which may, probably, draw forth a more elegant tribute to his memory from some better Poet; that being a character in which I am neither qualified, nor ambitious to excel:

"This lofty Dome to Britain's Sons shall tell,
How glorious Nelson for his Country fell;
This glorious Tomb, as lasting as his Fame,
To endless time shall consecrate his name:
For every Briton, as it strikes his eye,
Will think on Nelson's tomb—and heave a grateful sigh."

Perhaps your Correspondent who writes so well on the subject of Architectural Innovations may concur with me in opinion that a regular structure, like that of St. Paul's Cathedral, is not quite so well adapted for the display of monumental splendour as the irregular Gothic, in which the eye is accustomed to the contemplation of detached ornaments in every direction.

If a doubt respecting this circumstance should occur to those who are much better judges than myself, they will immediately perceive that the arms of the Hero alone would have a very fine effect, without infringing, in the smallest degree, on the original design of Sir Christopher Wren. They might, indeed, be inclosed in a still larger circle of mosaic work; which, like the shield of Achilles, would not only receive the Epitaph, but, in separate compartments, admit either a representation or narration of the battles of the Nile, Copenhagen, Trafalgar, &c.

After indulging in the preceding thoughts at the grave of Lord Nelson, I was irresistibly led to the remains of that greater Hero, and yet more-to-be-lamented Patriot, now lying in Westminster Abbey, whom, but a short time before, I had seen in good spirits * in

* This was a few days previous to the intelligence of the ill-advised battle of Austerlitz; which, together with the treachery or deplorable incapacity or cowardice of that contemptible soldier and celebrated Martinet, General Mack, overturned the best plan that ever was laid for subduing the power of a ferocious and tyrannical Usurper: and, no doubt, contributed much, with other perplexing circumstances, to shorten that life which every true Briton now laments.

the

the Pump-room at Bath. Here I conſider myſelf as treading on claſſical ground; and you will not be ſurpriſed that I ſhould have felt an impulſe to complete an imperfect tribute to his memory, which had occupied my attention on a former occaſion. The following Inſcription was the reſult, which is at your ſervice: perhaps it may contain ſome ſentiments and expreſſions not unworthy of attention from thoſe who may be engaged in preparing a better, either for his Tomb or his Statue.

" Behold the Likeneſs of that Man,
To whoſe incomparable Wiſdom and Eloquence,
To whoſe unſhaken Firmneſs and Reſolution,
Magnanimity and Perſeverance,
it was chiefly owing that we are now in full poſſeſſion of all the Rights and Privileges peculiarly attached to the Name of Britons:
The Likeneſs of that Man
By whoſe tranſcendant Talents as a Statesman and Legiſlator,
Under the guidance of Divine Providence it was ordained
That whilſt the Revolutionary Demon
Of an Uſurped, a Perjured, and a Regicide Empire,
Stalking like a Giant with Garments rolled in Blood,
Was treading and trampling whole Nations down,
The beloved Conſtitutions of Great Britain and Ireland
Were united, conſolidated, and preſerved.
Reader! if haply thou aſpireſt to be conſpicuouſly good or great,
If, during thy Intercourſe with the World,
Thou haſt often been miſrepreſented and traduced,
If thy beſt and thy worthieſt Actions have ever been aſcribed to Motives which thy Soul abhors,
Let the Subject on which thou art now contemplating ſink deep into thy Boſom; for it affords an intereſting and an inſtructive Leſſon to thee.
If the noble and diſintereſted Actions of ſuch a Man,
(on whoſe private Character the Tongue of Slander was unable, juſtly, to utter a ſingle Reproach,)
If his rare and ſplendid Virtues,
If the honourable, the truly honourable Name of
WILLIAM PITT,
During whoſe arduous Adminiſtration,
in Times the moſt difficult and dangerous,
the Fleets of France, Spain, and Holland,
were nearly annihilated,
and the Glories of the Britiſh Navy carried to a pitch
far, very far, ſurpaſſing that which aſtoniſhed the civiliſed Nations of the World in the Days of his illuſtrious Father;
If ſuch a Name could not eſcape Detraction and Diſreſpect
from a certain claſs of his Countrymen and Fellow Citizens,
canſt thou, or thine, weak Mortal!
expect to obtain their laſting applauſe;
or to avoid the malignant ſhafts of Envy, Slander, and Calumny?
Vain Thought!
But, like him, like the Majeſtic Oak of the Foreſt,
Thou may'ſt riſe ſuperior to the poiſonous Weeds and venemous Reptiles which ſhed their baneful Influence and creep for ſhelter beneath his all-protecting ſhade.
*Sic iter ad aſtra;*
Such is the arduous taſk of him
Who aſpires to be conſpicuouſly Good or Great,
*Viamque affectat Olympo.*
And let him who thus nobly preſumes remember,
that in this Age, in this boaſted Age,
of Reaſon and Philoſophy,
the licentious Tongues, and the proſtituted Pens,
of wicked and ungrateful Men, have neither ſpared
The Preſerver of his Country,
nor even
The Saviour of the World.
John Sherwen.

---

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 24.

THE Corporation of London having unanimouſly approved of Mr. Bubb's Deſign for a Monument to the memory of the late illuſtrious Statesman Mr. Pitt; and having directed their Committee to make an agreement with that ingenious Artiſt for carrying the plan into effect; your readers will doubtleſs be gratified with the following deſcription of his Plan.

" The maſſy ſubſtance on which the figures in this compoſition are placed, is intended to repreſent the Iſland of Great Britain, and the ſurrounding waves. On an elevation, in the centre of the iſland, Mr. Pitt appears in his robes, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the attitude of a Public Orator, to characterize his abilities, and deſcribe the effects of his adminiſtration. Mercury is introduced on the right, as the repreſentative of Commerce, and the patron of Policy: the proſperity of Commerce under Mr. Pitt's

Pitt's adminiſtration, appears in the ſpirited air and auſpicious countenance of that allegorical deity. Apollo ſtands on the left, impersonating Eloquence and Learning; and the expreſſion and attitude of this figure are intended to be emblematical of the *ſecurity* and *uninterrupted improvement* which reſulted to ſcience and civilization from the meaſures of Mr. Pitt. To deſcribe the unprecedented *ſplendour* of *ſucceſs* which crowned the Britiſh Navy while Mr. Pitt was Miniſter, the lower part of the Monument is occupied by a ſtatue of Britannia, ſeated triumphantly on a *ſea-horſe*; in her left hand is the uſual emblem of *naval power*; and her right graſps a thunderbolt, which ſhe is prepared to hurl at the enemies of her country. As the place aſſigned in Guildhall for the Monument of Mr. Pitt is immediately oppoſite to that erected to the memory of the illuſtrious Lord Chatham, the Artiſt has taken care ſo to conduct the pedeſtal, mouldings, breadth, elevation, and architectural parts of his deſign, that, in point of ſize, it may ſerve as a *companion* to the monument already executed to the father of the late Britiſh Miniſter. EUGENIO.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 2.

IN the 12 octavo volumes of "The Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and other principal Saints, compiled from original monuments and other antient records, &c. by the Rev. Alban Butler;" the name of NAPOLEON does not occur. It would therefore oblige your readers if any of your Correſpondents could aſcertain this *new-fangled* Saint, and his original and authentic records. Yours, &c. QUERIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 6.

IN p. 331, col. 1, of the valuable Memoirs of Dr. Matthew Horbery, by your correſpondent Clericus Surrienſis, we are told that "immediately before, or ſoon after, he took his Maſter's degree," he was a candidate for a vacant Lincolnſhire fellowſhip at Magdalen College. It appears, from the Catalogue of Oxford Graduates, that he was of Lincoln College, when he took that degree, in June 1733. In the next month he was elected Fellow of Magdalen. In p. 332, col. 1, we are alſo told, that "in the early part of his life he was ſuppoſed to have been a coadjutor of Dr. Waterland." He was, moſt indubitably, the author of "Animadverſions upon a late Pamphlet, entitled, 'Chriſtian Liberty Aſſerted; and the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity Vindicated. By a Clergyman in the Country.' London, printed for W. Innes and R. Manby, 1735." 8vo. price 2s. This Country Clergyman was that noted controverſiſt John Jackſon*, who is charged, in the preface to them, with having "miſrepreſented, not only the Antients but Moderns alſo; ſuch as Biſhop Pearſon and Biſhop Bull; but more particularly Dr. Waterland, almoſt every where, as often as he mentions him." In an original manuſcript letter from the latter, now before me, dated in September, 1735, from Twickenham, he writes thus:

"I thank you for acquainting me with your and my friend's name. I ſee no reaſon now for keeping it a ſecret. The end I had in view is already anſwered, by concealing it hitherto. However, I have diſcovered no farther yet to any one, but that he is a Fellow of a College in Oxford. I think, the ſooner he is known, the earlier a reputation he will have. Every body that has ſeen the book ſpeaks well of it, and none can juſtly do otherwiſe. Jackſon has ſeen it, and calls it mine, which is his way. I hope ſome time to be perſonally acquainted with Mr. Horbery."

In another Letter from the ſame writer, in January 1736-7, from Windſor, is the following paragraph:

"I am glad to hear that our very ingenious and worthy friend, Mr. Horbery, has a Stall in Lichfield Church, and heartily wiſh it may be but as a ſtep to greater preferment."

His Infirmary Sermon, on Charity, was omitted to be inſerted in the admirable volume publiſhed by his wife's Nephew in 1774; in which, at p. 416 of the 17th Sermon on Rom. v. 7, which is particularly noticed in your p. 332, col. 1, the preacher produces a quotation, and then adds, "Theſe are the lineaments and features of the righteous man, as given us by one eminent hand; and we may finiſh the picture by the maſterly ſtrokes of another." It may not be generally known that the former are copied from the 11th Sermon of Dr. Charles Hickman, afterwards Biſhop of Derry, in his volume of "Fourteen Sermons preached in St. James's Church, in Weſtmin-

* See an account of him in Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer, 1782, p. 225.

ſter,

ſter. Lond. 1700." 8vo.: and the latter from the firſt volume of the Sermons of Dr. James Foſter, at Pinners' Hall, in London, 1732. 8vo.

It may not be amiſs to refer to the ſeveral paſſages in your inſtructive volumes, wherein the name of Dr. Horbery is mentioned: XLIV. 297, 356, 399, 508; LVIII. 790, note; LIX. 12, 1028, col. 2; LXIX. 169, col. 2, 281, col. 1; LXXII. 182, col. 1; LXXIII. 409, col. 1; LXXV. 1021, col. 2, and LXXVI. 546, col. 1. His intimate friend and contemporary John Audley, D.D. who died ſenior Fellow of Magdalen College on April 2, 1782, at his native town of Birmingham, was the author of the following Inſcription *deſigned* for his Monument in Stanlake church, Oxfordſhire:

"MATTHEW HORBERY, D. D.
Rector of this Pariſh XVII years,
and Canon of Lichfield,
Died XXII June, MDCCLXXXIII. aged LXVI.
A ſtrenuous and able Defender of the Catholic Faith,
and a true Son of the Church of England.
In his Diſcourſes from the Pulpit
he was nervous, eaſy, perſuaſive, eloquent;
he was not aſhamed of the Goſpel of Chriſt,
nor handled the Word of God deceitfully.
His Life and Converſation were a tranſcript
both of what he believed and taught.
Integrity, Simplicity of Manners, Chriſtian Charity, and unaffected Piety,
were conſpicuous parts of his character.
In a word,
He lived the Life of the Righteous,
and his laſt end was like his.
SARAH,
(His diſconſolate Widow,) dedicates this,
as a Memorial of his Worth, and her unfeigned affection."

Another Inſcription, not ſo full, appears on the Monument. The death of a ſucceeding Rector is regiſtered in p. 683, col. 2, of your laſt Obituary; where, in l. 36, "Oxford" ſhould be ſubſtituted for "Cambridge."

ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Ramſgate, Sept.* 13.

AS you are ever willing to help the cauſe of ſuffering Humanity, permit me to ſolicit your attention to an inſtitution of true benevolence: I mean the Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate. When, with many Governors, on the 25th of Auguſt, I viſited the place, to ſee the cures which have been wrought, and the benefits derived, it was the true *Feaſt of Reaſon*. Can greater pleaſure be found, of a ſubordinate kind, than relieving the ſons of miſery and daughters of affliction? Reaſon, as illumined by the *Chriſtian Code* of divine laws, will yield the true *flow of ſoul* to the Chriſtian mind. Many objects are waiting for relief, and cannot find entrance for want of room, the funds not admitting an extenſion ſuitable to the wiſhes of the Governors. Permit me, Mr. Urban, through your widely-extended Miſcellany, to call on the Wealthy in the land, from the Orkneys to the Land's end, in Apoſtolic language, "Come over, and help us:" or, help an Inſtitution where the blind are brought to ſee, the lame to walk; and though the lepers are not cleanſed *intirely*, yet many are *relieved* to be uſeful and happy, and thus rendered beneficial to ſociety.

The Medical Report of that day will evince a caſe truly benevolent, in a lad that had been totally blind four years, who, on that day, could tell the hour of the day from the watch of a gentleman held up to him. Some who were taken lame on crutches are enabled to walk cheerfully without them. What pleaſure in ſeeing the happy effects of true benevolence! It may be conceived, but not eaſily deſcribed. The Governors wiſh to ſee this excellent Inſtitution extended to the many who call for its friendly aid, but their funds at preſent put a prohibition on its enlargement. A hint from you, Mr. Urban, may be of immenſe utility. *Give inſtruction to a wiſe man*, ſaid the Oracle of antient wiſdom, *and he will be yet wiſer*. The inſertion of theſe plain, but well-meant ſentiments, will oblige Yours, G. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

WALKING through St. James's Square, a few days ſince, I could not but notice the baſement, or pedeſtal, ſet up for a ſtatue in the middle of the iron-railing, which ſurrounds the verdant incloſure. Upon the Eaſt and Weſt ſides of it, I read the much-revered name, "GULIELMUS III." and no more. I underſtand it is meant to honour the immortal memory of a Prince to whom every honeſt Briton is unſpeakably obliged; and it inſtantly called to my recollection the following nervous inſcription, which is ſent you from my copy of the elegant quarto edition of Akenſide, 1772, p. 375.

"GVLI-

"GVLIELMVS III. FORTIS, PIVS, LIBERATOR, CVM INEVNTE ÆTATE PATRIÆ LABENTI ADGVISSET SALVS IPSE VNICA; CVM MOX ITIDEM REIPVBLICÆ BRITANNICÆ VINDEX RENVNCIATVS ESSET ATQVE STATOR; TVM DENIQVE AD ID SE NATVM RECOGNOVIT ET REGEM FACTVM, VT CVRARET NE DOMINO IMPOTENTI CEDERENT PAX, FIDES, FORTVNA, GENERIS HVMANI.

AVCTORI PVBLICÆ FELICITATIS,
P. G. A."

Till a better Eulogy than this can be thought of, this, thought I, would be an excellent record of public gratitude. NASSAVENSIS.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 4.

THE following receipt for keeping Flies out of apartments and ſtables, and driving them away from Horſes, was ſold, in a ſealed cover, at the Leipſic Michaelmas fair, at a high price, and had a very extenſive ſale. Put into an earthen pot half a pound of cantharides, an ounce and a half of gourd-ſeed; mother-wort, ſaſſafras, root of the St. John's wort, and ſpirit of ants, of each half an ounce; a quarter of an ounce of orpiment, a good handful of ſavin, the whole cut ſmall or reduced to powder; cloſe the pot hermetically, luting the interſtices of the lid with flour-paſte. After the contents of the pot have boiled ſufficiently, take it from the fire, and let it ſtand twenty-four hours in a cool place; then uncover the pot, and with a feather ſmear the frames of the windows and doors, both of apartments and ſtables, from which you are deſirous of keeping the Flies. A ſingle coat is ſufficient for the whole ſeaſon; but, if the rain ſhould chance to take it off, care muſt be taken to renew it. The ſmell of this preparation, which is ſcarcely perceptible to man, is ſo inſupportable to Flies, that there is not a ſingle inſtance of one having entered by an open window or door to which this liquid has been applied. To keep them away from horſes, it is ſufficient to beſmear the harneſs, the girth, or the ſaddle, with the liquid. G.

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Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 26.

RECEIVING information the beginning of this month that ſome Roman Antiquities had been dug up on the 15th of July at the back of the London Coffee-houſe, Ludgate-hill, where additions to the houſe are making, I immediately attended, and viewed the following particulars.

*Fig.* 1. Head of a female (large as life); the features homely: the eyes and upper part of the forehead deſtroyed.

*Fig.* 2. Hercules (half ſize of life). The figure is reſting on his club; the lion's ſkin is thrown over the left ſhoulder. The attitude is elegant, and the limbs are effeminate. The ſculpture fine: and it is to be regretted that the head, right arm, and legs, are wanting!

*Fig.* 3. An Altar or Pedeſtal (height 3 feet 10 inches ½; width 2 feet 6 inches.) The plan an hexagon. The upright gives a plinth with mouldings of two fillets, and an ogee. The cornice has three fillets, two hollows, and a plat-band. The top of the deſign takes a large hollow uniting with a large torus; and on that ſide where the inſcription is preſented, the torus is enriched with ſcrolls and flowers.

The Inſcription:

D. M.
CL. MARTIN
NAR. AN. XL
ANENCLI
TVS
PROVINC
CONIVGI
PIENTISSIME
H. S. E.

The Coffee-houſe ſtands on the ſite of Ludgate; from which gate ran on either ſide, North and South, London Wall. Conſiderable portions of the Wall ſtill exiſt at the back of the houſes on each ſide of the hill. Notwithſtanding the new accommodations making, much of the Wall was yet waiting to be demoliſhed; and I found portions of a circular ſtaircaſe, and a circular tower. Between thoſe objects, at about three feet from the pavement, the above relicks were found, ſeeming (according to information) as if thrown in, in order to make up the materials for conſtructing London Wall. Thus at one period Roman ſculptures are held of no eſtimation; at another, thoſe works that had been raiſed triumphantly over them, are conſigned to deſtruction alſo!

We have ſtill to learn what fate will attend theſe recovered curioſities; but there is no doubt that Meſſrs. Leach and Dallamore, the liberal proprietors of the Coffee-houſe, will carefully preſerve them from farther devaſtation.

Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

I.Cdal. I.B.Sc.

Gent. Mag. Sep. 1806. Pt. II. p. 793.

Fig. 1. St MARY'S Church, Gillingham, NORFOLK.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

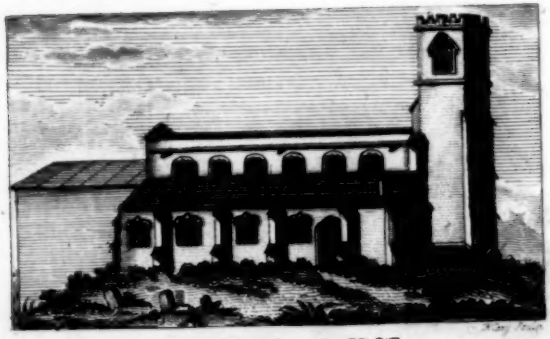

Fig. 4. SCOTTER Church, N. W.

Mr. URBAN, *B. Eccleſiæ, Suffolc. July* 15.

THE incloſed drawing is a N. W. view of St. Mary's Church at Gillingham, co. Norfolk *(See Pl. II. fig.* 1.) This pariſh is large and well inhabited. It is ſituated on the river *Waveney*, which divides it from the county of *Suffolk*.

*Gillingham* is derived from the old *(Britiſh)* word *Gill*, i. e. a large place of water. The Saxons afterwards called it Gyllan* (which in their language ſignifies to make a noiſe), very probably ſo called from the turbulent ſound of the Eſtuary (or arm of Sea), which originally paſſed this place.

King Harold's brother *Guert* had two free men, who held in this pariſh 80 acres, with half a carucate, and an acre of meadow †; but, after the unfortunate battle of *Haſtings* they were bereaved of it by the Conqueror, who took it into his own hands; it was then valued with the manor of Gorleſton in com. Suff.

This lordſhip had the patronage of the church of St. Mary, which, in the 55th Hen. III. was in the poſſeſſion of Jeffrey de Pount or Ponte, who in the ſame year granted by fine to Roger de Pounte for life (the remainder to Jeffrey and his heirs), land, &c. with the advowſon of St. Mary's Church in Gillingham.

Bartholomew Bateman 13 Edw. II. preſented to this church as guardian of Chriſtiana, daughter and heir of William de Horsford; and in 1344 (17 Edw. III.) the above Bartholomew preſented as the true and undoubted patron.

According to the record called *Norvic. Doomſday* (now preſerved in the Dean and Chapter's office, Norwich), this church was valued at eight marks. The Rector had 40 acres of land but no manſe‡.

The church indeed is a very antient Saxon ſtructure; a ſingle pile without any ailes: nearly in the centre ſtands a ſquare tower, whoſe architecture is as the church. The zig-zag arches, ſmall narrow windows, and ſemi-circular chancel, have altogether a very antique appearance, and cannot fail giving great pleaſure to the obſerver of our antient Architectural remains. To the Rev. John Lewis, the preſent Rector, the lovers of Antiquity are greatly indebted, for preſerving this venerable old building from mutilation and diſfigurement: a rare example in theſe days.

The antient and worthy family of *Gillingham* took their name from this pariſh. Robert de Gillingham was living 20 Edw. III. at which time he, with the Prior of St. Olave's§ in Suffolk, held a quarter of a fee at Hadiſco Thorp, com. Norfolk.

If theſe few obſervations relative to a neighbouring village and church ſhould meet your approbation, it will give great pleaſure to

Yours, &c. W. A.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 3.

THE impreſſion herewith ſent, *fig.* 2, is taken from a ſeal of an abbot of *Dore*, braſs, the face gilt and in high preſervation; given me long ſince by Mr. Somerville, ſurgeon in Stafford. It was found among effects of his father's, who had the care, I believe, of the late lady Andover's eſtates, and thoſe of her ſon Henry Earl of Suffolk, ſome time Secretary of State: but from whence it came into that gentleman's hands is not known.

*Fig.* 3. From a ſeal found not very long ago in an orchard at Marquis Townſhend's farm called Oaklands, in Walton-on-Trent, Derbyſhire. The braſs face of this has alſo been gilt, but is much worn. A friend ſuggeſts, joining the idea of "Indulgencie" to that of "Caſtri Sancti Petri," that this ſeal probably belonged to ſome eſtabliſhment under the authority of Rome. I had been ſeeking accounts of St. Pierre in Guernſey. Some one of your Antiquarian readers to whom the

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* Bailey's Etymological Dict. vol. I. † See Blomefield's Norfolk.

‡ That is, there was no parſonage houſe for the incumbent to live in.

§ Herlyngfiete, or St. Olave's. Within this pariſh near the river, was built a Priory of Black Canons, by Roger Fitz Olbert, to the honour of St. Mary and St. Olave the king and martyr, in the beginning of the long reign of King Henry the Third. At the diſſolution, here were five or ſix religious, whoſe annual income amounted to 40l. 11s. 7d. as Dugdale and Speed. The ſite of this houſe, with great part of the lands, were granted 38 Hen. VIII. to Henry Jernyngham, eſq. patron. Tanner. —— Wills was Prior in 1269, and governed the houſe until 1308. He is the firſt I find mentioned in the MS liſt of the Priors, penes me.

legend may be familiar, will, perhaps, be so kind as to explain it.

In Dr. Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 1134, note *f*, the Doctor has added a reference to "Thornton's Extracts of Deeds, part II. p. 11, 18, 29." Will any of your readers do me the favour to say where this collection of extracts by Dr. Thornton is to be seen?

Yours, &c. S. P. W.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 5.

I SEND you a N. W. view of the parish church of Scotter in the County of Lincoln *(See Pl. II. fig.* 4.)

Scotter is about 22 miles N. of Lincoln, and four miles N. W. of Kirton in Lindsey; it is an extensive parish, containing with its hamlets of Scotterthorp and Sufworth, which last is bounded by the River Trent, about 4,400 acres. When an account of the population of the kingdom was taken, pursuant to Act of Parliament, in March 1801, this parish was found to contain 151 inhabited houses, 339 males, 327 females; 274 employed in agriculture, 57 in trade and handicraft. Total of inhabitants 666.

The church is a plain neat structure. The tower, containing four bells, is a good piece of stone work, and is very perfect. It stands on an eminence, the ground rapidly declining at the E. and N. E. of the chancel. The length of the chancel is 36 feet, that of the body of the church and tower 90 feet: total 126 feet. The side aile seen in the engraving is the only one there is; there does not appear ever to have been one on the South side.

There are not any monuments, and the epitaphs are few. The following are the principal ones:

Within the rails of the altar,

Gulielmus Carrington, A. M.
nuper
rector hujus ecclesiæ,
hic jacet;
qui obiit 22 Februarii,
Anno Dom. 1697,
Ætatis suæ 63.

Here lieth the body of Mr. Tyrrell Hewett, late rector of Scotter, in y^e^ county of Lincoln, who departed this life the 12 day of Oct. in the year of our Lord 1721, aged 59 years.
You are desired never to disturb these bones.

Robert Pearse,
rector of Scotter,
October the 17th,
1741.

Abraham Smith,
vicar of Frodingham and
minister of Scotter, Ob. 1st Nov.
1770, Ætat. 74.

On tablets on the inner walls of the church:

Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth Argent, a mullet Sable; second and third Or, between three trefoils Sable, a chevron engrailed of the same.

Crest: on a wreath a semi-eagle displayed proper.

Here lieth interred
Mrs. Sarah Ashton, relict of Rob. Ashton, esq. descended from the Ashtons of Bradway in Derbyshire;
who was daughter of Tho. Williamson, esq. by Sarah his wife, daughter of Dr. Salmon, physician in ordinary to King Charles the 1st.
She was religious without moroseness,
charitable without ostentation,
cheerfully obedient to her husband,
tender with discretion to her children,
courteous and affable to all mankind.
Go, female reader, and imitate.
Ob. March 26, 1739, Æt. 75.

CVPIO DISSOLVI, VT ESSEM
CVM CHRISTO.

HIC IACET MARMADVCVS TIRWHIT ARMIG', QVART' FILIVS GVLIELMI TIRWHIT MILITIS, QVI IN VXOREM CEPIT ELLENAM RERESBY, VNAM FILIAR' LIONEL' RERESBY ARMIG', QVOS VNDECIM LIBERIS BEAVIT DEVS, & QVI, POST QVADRAGINTA FERE ANNOS FÆLICI CONIVGIO ELAPSOS, 21 DIE IANVARIJ ANNO ÆTATIS SVÆ SEXAGESIMO SEXTO FŒLICITER MORTEM OBIIT
AN'O D'N'I 1599.

Scotter is a rectory, valued at 22*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* in the King's books. Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough.

Yours, &c. LINCOLNIENSIS.

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## THE PROJECTOR, N° LXI.

"Vide enim quibus hominibus aures sint deditæ meæ. Occasionem mirificam, si qui nunc dum hi apud me sunt, emere de me fundum Formianum velit."

CIC. Epist. ad. Atticum, II. 14.

To the Author of the PROJECTOR.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty to address this, rather long, letter to you, because in one of your early papers (No. XVIII.) you seemed to have some knowledge of the subject of my complaint,

plaint, and made ſome remarks which I am fully prepared to confirm by my experience. Yet, Sir, as you have not very fully entered into the miſeries of keeping a country-houſe, and of having a reputation for hoſpitality, and perhaps may not be acquainted with all the inconveniences of large property and good character, I ſhall attempt to ſupply your deficiency by a faithful hiſtory of my unfortunate caſe.

After mentioning, which may be done very briefly, that I am a tradeſman of London, and, from having carried on a ſucceſsful buſineſs for many years, am what the world calls a warm man, you will not wonder that I have for ſome time been in poſſeſſion of a country-houſe. This appendage of mercantile ſtate was not, however, altogether the conſequence of my riches or my inclination; for I am decidedly of the opinion which you gave in the paper abovementioned, that London is the only place for retirement, and not the moſt pernicious place in England for health, both which I am ready to aſſert under my hand. The truth is, that the female part of my family, who have long conſidered me as a good-natured, well-meaning man, but rather ignorant of the world, inſiſted, by many cogent reaſons, that, without a country-houſe, I ſhould want one of the proofs by which my neighbours ſupported their credit and conſequence, and one of the means by which health was defended againſt the fatigues of buſineſs and the air of London. They likewiſe inſinuated that I might, when I pleaſed, enjoy that retirement and domeſtic quiet about which I often ſpoke with rapture, but which the frequency of ſudden calls and conſtant noiſe rendered impracticable in the vicinity of Fenchurch-ſtreet. They repreſented the nuiſance of hackney-coaches as an increaſing evil, and the rumbling noiſe of carts as no longer ſupportable by any ſet of common nerves. The cries of huckſters in the day, and the bawling of watchmen in the night, were enumerated among the moſt intolerable of grievances; and the former was ſaid to be frequently attended with a misfortune which my wife and daughters aſſured me was the greateſt of all afflictions; namely, that of not being able to hear one's own voice.

Induced by theſe arguments, with which men of my temper and in my ſituation know it is much eaſier to agree than to contend, and having a hope that the ſcheme might eventually ſecure to myſelf and family one or two days, *per* week, of calm retreat from the cares and pleaſures of life, and conſequently many opportunities for thoſe reflections which bring a man to the true ſtate of his affairs, I determined to comply with the wiſhes of my family and the cuſtom of trade. Such are the revolutions of rural property in the vicinity of the metropolis, that I had not long to wait for what I wanted. I ſoon purchaſed a tolerably ſpacious houſe (by courteſy of the hammer called a villa) which I ſhall not deſcribe, becauſe you will find all its furniture, requiſites, pleaſure-garden, kitchen-garden, fiſh-pond, paddocks, offices attached and detached, beautiful walks, ſpreading lawn, &c. &c. fully depicted in any of the advertiſements for villas, in any of the morning papers. It may ſuffice to ſay that I was ſo lucky as to give ample ſatisfaction to thoſe who urged me to the purchaſe, and whoſe comfort I had principally in view; and as I meant it for a place of retirement, I was not very anxious to know whether it met with the approbation of thoſe whom I did not wiſh to ſee it. I cannot help remarking, however, that it owed many of its *ſuperior* beauties to the eloquence of the auctioneer; although it neither abutted on the church, nor was ſqueezed into an alley, I have known houſes rather farther removed from the high-road; I have known gardens rather more productive of the choiceſt fruits, and I can remember ponds that yielded a much greater quantity of fiſh. This, however, is a digreſſion; and you are now to ſuppoſe me ſeated in my retirement, and enjoying the pleaſures of ſolitude and undiſturbed reflection.

For the reaſons already aſſigned, I did not think it neceſſary to announce my villa in form; but many weeks had not elapſed before it was whiſpered on 'Change, and confidently believed, that Mr. PLACID had purchaſed a villa; and it was at the ſame time declared to be "one of the prettieſt things of the kind about town." Some recollected it being built by JACK DASH, whoſe aſſignees ſold it for little more than the price of the materials: others remembered having viſited it in my immediate predeceſſor's time, and

and all agreed that for a man of my hoſpitable and ſocial turn, it was "one of the cleverest things in the world," for, beſides other advantages, "I could, upon a pinch, make up ſix or ſeven beds, and I had *famous* ſtabling for eight or ten horſes."

All this, for ſome time, I liſtened to with the feelings which a man has when he is directed by another to do what he thinks himſelf beſt qualified to do without any advice, and I began to foreſee that I ſhould not be long maſter of my own actions; yet when my friends ſhewed themſelves ſo well acquainted with my houſe as to compliment me on beauties and advantages which I had not been able to diſcover, I could do no leſs, in common courteſy, than to hope that I might have the honour of exhibiting it to them; and as to my particular friends, I certainly was very ſerious in requeſting their *occaſional* viſits, and had a real pleaſure in expecting them.

But, Mr. PROJECTOR, whether it be that there is one ſpecies of etiquette for the town, and another for the country, and that liberties may be taken in the pariſhes of Middleſex, or Surrey, which are contrary to the rights and privileges of the City of London, certain it is, that I began to be viſited by many of that claſs of common acquaintances, who never had entered the doors of my houſe in town, and I verily believe were men of more ſcrupulous manners, than to have done ſo without a ſpecial invitation. Hither, however, they directed their horſes' heads, as to a place which was to be kept open for the reception of every perſon who either wiſhed to procure an appetite, or to get rid of one. My table was expected to anſwer all the purpoſes of a *table d'hote*, while my pleaſure-grounds afforded a decent apology for the gratification of curioſity; and ſuch was the frequency of this kind of viſits, and ſo numerous the gueſts which I could not help aſking to ſtay, that my ſervants were engaged in every ſervice but my own, and the landlord of the inn began to complain of my depriving him of his cuſtomers, and would not be appeaſed although aſſured that his loſs was not my gain.

With ſuch a number of unſolicited and unexpected viſitors, it was not long before I found that inſtead of retirement, I had engaged in a new buſineſs far more perplexing than what I had left. I had now to provide for a company generally twice as large as my own family, and I was obliged to ſtock my cellars with a variety as well as a quantity of wine, that might ſet up a dealer. My mornings were fully employed in the neceſſary preparations for gueſts, of the number of whom I had no intimation, and knew only from experience, that it might be leſſened by rain, and increaſed by ſunſhine. Indeed I will do my friends the juſtice to ſay, they never wiſhed to viſit me, but when the weather was highly favourable for a diſplay of the beauties of my premiſes. I frequently obſerved that a dry ſeaſon made a conſiderable difference in my conſumption, and that during a ſummer of rainy weather, I was frequently left to doubt whether I had a friend in the world who cared any thing about me. I am not, however, naturally of an ungrateful diſpoſition, and for the days of quiet and tranquillity which I then enjoyed, I am willing to acknowledge my obligations to ſundry and very awful ſtorms of thunder and lightning.

While thus loſing my day, I yet reckoned upon ſome evenings which I might appropriate to myſelf, and had, indeed, the happineſs to enjoy a few ſuch during the months of June and July, when my gueſts were enabled both to partake at leiſure of the good things of my table, and return to town by day-light. I found, however, that they were not diſpoſed to riſk much for my ſake, and did not greatly reliſh the thoughts of dark nights and robbers. But as the autumn advanced, it became impoſſible to enjoy my company, and return to town on the ſame day, and it was equally impoſſible to conclude a pleaſant morning ride without "popping in" and "eating a bit of mutton with me." Beſides it ſeemed ſomewhat rude to decline the entertainment I had ſo liberally and ſo conſtantly provided; it was really a point of conſcience to ſtay and dine with me, ſince I had been at the trouble to prepare for, and to expect company. How, then, was this difficulty to be got over? Why, Mr. PROJECTOR, in few words, they threw out ſo many hints about "taking a bed in the country," and "ſleeping in the fine air," and returning to town in the morning, "after an early breakfaſt," that I was obliged to enlarge my hoſpitable eſtabliſhment, by adding the

comforts

comforts of an INN to those of a TAVERN.

Nor was this all. It was my misfortune, Sir, that some physicians, without, I believe, meaning to do me an injury, were pleased to commend the salubrity of the air, and the healthy situation in which my house was built. It was the temple of Hygeia, and its happy owner could dispense the blessings of strength and longevity. The consequence was, that I became under the necessity of varying my avocations, by adding to the comforts of an INN and a TAVERN, the more anxious cares of an HOSPITAL; and indeed I cannot conceal that many of my friends, after remaining here for four or five weeks, have recovered so surprizingly, as to be able to complete the cure by going to Margate or Brighthelmstone. With others I have perhaps not been so successful; but of some who died here, after a residence of a month or two, it was said, with a view to keep up the reputation of the house, that they employed this remedy too late. My wife and daughters, too, have not been deficient in medical hospitality in the case of complaints peculiar to the sex; and I have had the felicity of adding to the births of the parish, by happening to be visited by ladies who were so imprudent as to venture from home when "they had not an hour to reckon." I may add, likewise, that a few christenings tended very much to enlarge my acquaintance, an effect which was also produced by the affectionate enquiries usual during the month. There was nothing in all this, however, which I had power to refuse; and the only instance in which I shewed a small degree of inclination to be select in my company, was when a worthy friend proposed to send a lunatic here to "try what change of air would do."

It is indeed wonderful how many conveniences and advantages my friends have discovered in this house, which they can find no where else. My dinners are not only more plentiful but better dressed than any within ten miles of London; my port and madeira are so excellent that even the soberest of my guests regret that a couple of bottles should hurt any human being; and the fruit my garden produces exceeds both in quantity and flavour the most favourite displays of Covent-garden market. I have a bowling-green, which exceeds all others in smoothness so far that many gentlemen make matches on purpose to "come down and play them here;" and it is not many months since a colonel of volunteers thought this situation so admirable for military manœuvres, that he ordered his regiment to permanent duty for a week on the common in my neighbourhood, and I had the honour to entertain the officers at my "hospitable mansion," as they chose to call it.

But, Mr. PROJECTOR, you will perceive that with all the satisfaction I have been so happy as to afford to others, I have failed in every purpose I proposed to myself; and have none of the comforts of a private gentleman, while I am renowned as the best of landlords. And I have lost one opportunity which I am sure you will not undervalue, that of shewing a proper example to my family and servants of regular attendance at church. I need not tell you, Sir, that Sunday is the day of all others, when I have principally to exercise the talents and patience of an innkeeper. I wish, therefore, you would endeavour to persuade my friends, many of whom are readers of the PROJECTOR, and have more than once drank his health in my best claret, to have some compassion on my case, and not leave me the alternative of breaking the Sabbath, or breaking up housekeeping. Endeavour, Sir, to persuade them that visiting on Sunday is extremely vulgar, and that being seen on the roads near London on that day, covered with dust, gives occasion to many of the worst suspicions to which a man of spirit can be liable. Tell them that persons so employing their time are supposed to be apprentices or journeymen upon hired horses, or persons whose circumstances are so narrow or so embarassed that they are not fit to be seen, or find it safe to travel any other day. I hope, indeed, Mr. PROJECTOR, that if you will write a good, smart paper on this subject, it will soon be as unfashionable to ride out on Sundays, as to go to Bartholomew-Fair; and perhaps this good effect would have already taken place, if some of our leaders of fashion had not become tired of genteel amusements, and lately taken to those which are evidently borrowed from that place of vulgar resort.

It is certainly a very hard case that

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in a land of liberty, a man cannot be master of his own time, and that every person thinks he has a right to deprive him of a part of it, and what is worse, expects thanks for conferring the obligation of idleness, and breaking in upon the regularity of domestic tranquillity. And why this should be done with more impunity in the country than in town, and why the sacred privileges of an Englishman's *castellum* should not extend beyond the city of London, I am yet to learn. I may not perhaps be able to persuade my countrymen to be of my opinion, but if they have enjoyed my experience, of which I have given you a brief sketch, they will not think much of the privilege from arrest, while the privilege from visitors is denied.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
PETER PLACID.

P. S. As I have written this remonstrance more with a view to serve others than myself, I think it necessary to add that, whatever effect it may have, I mean at the end of this season to quit the bustle of a country-life, and retire to Mincing-lane for the remainder of my days.

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OBSERVATIONS ON THE FIRST EPISTLE OF HORACE.

*Herculis ad postem* (1) *fixis, latet abditus agro*; [*nâ* (2).
*Ne populum extremâ toties exoret are-*

(1) With the antients every profession had its tutelar deity; and whoever intended to abdicate an art that he had exercised with reputation, usually hung up the implements of it in some temple of the guardian god. That the gladiators were under the patronage of Hercules, as Turnebus imagines, is, perhaps, not demonstrable: at least, however, this deified *athletes* was sufficiently qualified for that purpose, or Veianius might have made choice of him for his particular patron; and accordingly now consecrates to him his sword, as the Lais of the poet Plato, in the Anthology, devotes her looking-glass to the goddess of Love.

(2) The Veianius, with whom Horace here compares himself, has occasioned great trouble to the learned expositors. Who was he? Was he of the class of the vulgar gladiators who addicted themselves for hire to this bloody trade? Or was he one of the less common, who, on account of their extraordinary bodily strength and dexterity, made profession of it, not so much from necessity as the desire of fame and a delight in the art? Was he a good or a bad combatant? If a bad one, how came he by the honour of being repeatedly called for by the people, after he had already several times received his dismission? If he were a good one, how could he so often be reduced to the necessity of imploring the people for his life?—All things considered, I find myself obliged to recede from the opinion I once entertained, and to follow the interpretation of Torrentius, who, in solving the knotty passages of our author, is almost always among the happiest. Horace says not, that Veianius begged his life of the people; the *extremâ arenâ* populum exorare, without using force, is capable of another signification—he only sued to be dismissed once for all; or, he earnestly desired that he might be excused from the honour of being continually called for in future, as he was weary of the dangerous sport; and, as great a master as he might be of the art, yet he always ran the hazard of being at length overcome by a younger and more vigorous antagonist; and so by the indiscretion of the populace, whose favourite he had a long time been, might at last in his old age, be deprived at once of the fame he had so hardly earned. To avoid this fate, Veianius hung up his sword in the temple of Hercules, retired from Rome, and lived retired at his farm in one of the Italian provinces. By this interpretation the comparison suits our Poet so well, that it would be superfluous to say a word more on the subject.

*Est mihi, purgatam crebrò qui personet aurem* (3), &c.

(3) This whole Epistle is so full of allusions, that it may well be possible for Horace here to have had in his eye the Dæmon of Socrates, or a passage of Plato, or some other of the Greeks. Cruquius cites Herodotus, who (I know not where) in speaking of the *Deus in nobis*, that which the Greeks, in contradistinction to the sensible soul, called the intelligent and divine part of the human nature, says: that it had its seat in the ears, ὡς ἐγὼ τὸν ἀθάνατον οἶκεῖν. Lambinus on this occasion calls to mind the passage of Plato's Crito, where Socrates, after having per-

perſonified the laws and republic of Athens, and introduced them ſpeaking, and propounding to him the reaſons why it was not permitted him to flee, as he, though innocent (in *his* opinion), was ſentenced to death by them —ſubjoins: "he thought he heard all this, as perſons who are attacked by the corybantic fury, think they hear the notes of flutes; and the ſound of theſe ſpeeches was ſo ſtrongly vocal *in him*, that he could hear nothing elſe for it." Francis does not tranſlate the *purgatam aurem* at all; and, indeed it is hardly poſſible to expreſs properly in Engliſh, either the beauty of the word *perſonare*, or the jocularity that lies, as I ſuppoſe, in the words *purgatam aurem*. Akenſide evidently had them in mind when he wrote:

A different ſtrain
And other themes
From her prophetic ſhades and hallow'd ſtreams [*ear.*
(Thou well canſt witneſs) meet the *purged*

But this ſeems hardly to be the ſenſe in which it is here uſed by our Poet; for I cannot perſuade myſelf that Horace, by his purged ear, intended the philoſophical purification of the ſoul, *quâ proprio et innato nobis vigore aſſumto ad ſimilitudinem dei traducimur*, of which Cruquius is at this place dreaming, but that he only wanted to prevent ſome *mauvaiſe plaiſanterie* to be apprehended from Mæcenas in a like jocular manner.

*Nunc itaque et verſus et cætera ludicra* (4) *pono.*

(4) We ſhould do wrong to adduce this pretended proper confeſſion of our Poet in favour of the opinion of thoſe who hold poetry as no better than an idle paſtime, unworthy of a wiſe man, particularly at a certain age. For, that Horace could have made the exerciſe of poetry very well to conſiſt with the *quid verum atque decens*, we ſee from his epiſtle to Lollius, from the Socratical philoſophy which he recommends to the young Poets in his epiſtle to the Piſoes, and from many other paſſages of his works. The generality of interpreters have the fault of always taking whatever he ſays too ſeriouſly and dogmatically, ſo as frequently to ſeem to forget, to whom, in what circumſtances, in what tone, and in what deſign he ſays it. His principal buſineſs here is about getting free from the importunities of ſome noble Roman, who, though his friend, yet was one who thought he had ſome claims on him. It is not improbable, that Mæcenas wiſhed to urge the celebrity which Horace had acquired by his lyrics, as a motive for him to continue in that courſe; and he may be ſuppoſed to have expreſſed himſelf in ſuch a manner as if from this applauſe he was under a ſort of obligation, to ſatisfy the expectation of the public and his friends by new productions. Horace was too fond of his independence and the *ſacroſanto farniente*, not to guard himſelf by all means againſt ſuch importunate exactions. He therefore ſpeaks of his poetry with a contempt not proceeding from his heart, as of mere verſifying, of idle amuſement (as indeed it partly was), and affirms, that it would be more becoming one of his age to have done with it. We ſhall ſee from other epiſtles, and particularly from the ſecond to his friend Julius Florus, how much cauſe a man of his delicate turn of mind had not to become a *bel-eſprit* by profeſſion, according to the faſhion of the times; and the more we ſtudy him, the leſs ſurpriſing will it appear, that, notwithſtanding he owed his fame, the favour of Mæcenas, and the happy leiſure of his life principally to his poetical talent, yet that he had ſuch an averſion to being looked upon as an ordinary member of the fraternity of Poets of his time, as to make no ſcruple of aſſerting, that mere neceſſity compelled him to make verſes; and now, ſince he was no longer at a loſs for a dinner, all the ſneeze-wort in the world could not clear his head enough, unleſs he had rather paſs his life in ſleeping than in verſe-making.

Trebati
Quid faciam? præſcribe. Quieſcas. Ne faciam, inquis, [non
Omnino verſus? Aio. Peream malè ſi
Optimum erat; verum nequeo dormire.

That, moreover, in the like paſſages there was more of the humour of the moment, than ſerioufneſs and truth, is ſufficiently apparent from hence, that amidſt his eternal aſſurances that he will make no more verſes, yet his inclination that way was too ſtrong for his reſolution.

Ipſe qui ego, nullos me affirmo ſcribere verſus,
Invenior Parthis mendacior, &c.—

*Quid*

*Quid verum atque decens, curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum:*
*Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim* (5).

(5) An allusion to the well-known fable of the grass-hopper and the ant. Horace thereby stops the objection, that he was not yet so old as to be forced to bid adieu to the sports of the muses from imbecillity.

*Ac ne forte roges, quo me duce, quo lare tuter* (6);
*Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri,*
*Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes.*

(6) Philosophy, as the art of living, was treated by the Greeks in the same manner as the other fine arts; it had its masters and scholars, as Sculpture and Painting had theirs. Socrates indeed formed no sect himself—just because he was Socrates: but all the philosophical schools and sects that sprung up after him, were either founded or occasioned by some one of his disciples. Plato, the most celebrated of his followers, founded the Academy; Aristotle, the most able of all Plato's disciples, the Lyceum. Aristippus, it is true, composed his own system, but cannot, any more than Socrates, be regarded as the head of a school, though usually mentioned as such. Antisthenes, another disciple of the wisest of the Greeks, was the father of a sect, which rose into notice under the not very honourable appellation of the *doggish*, and was the same among the philosophers, as the Franciscan order among the monks. A hundred years after the death of Socrates, Zeno, who thought to rectify the cosmopolite maxims of Antisthenes; and Epicurus, who endeavoured to correct the selfish system of Aristippus, were the founders of two new schools, which in a short time raised their heads above all the rest, but in their ideas and maxims were perfect antipodes. The latter, which retained the name of its founder, recommended itself by its great freedom of thinking, by the open war it declared against Superstition, Fanaticism, and Prejudice, and by a morality the most adapted to enlighten, as it promised, with the least expence of exertion, a cheerful and painless life. The former obtained the name of Stoic, from the *stoa* or porch at Athens, where its founder and his successor were wont to teach. It distinguished itself on one hand by a system of physics, which far better comported with the prevailing religion than that of the other sects: on the other by a morality which dignified mankind, by making the most perfect exercise of virtue, and the most intense activity for the good of our country and the whole of human society, as the only condition of happiness. Should we not think, that the most virtuous persons, especially of those who were exerting every means to check the daily declension of the Grecian republics, must have been formed in the Stoa? And yet we have no information on that head; whereas Plutarch, in a separate treatise, upbraids them with teaching, indeed, a constant activity for the benefit of the state in their schools and writings, but leaving the practice of their maxims to others—a reproach that in some measure holds good of all other sects. Between these conspicuous families of the Greek philosophy, the Cynic took its place, as the parent of the Stoic, or rather as a kind of philosophical order, which placed the highest happiness in the freedom from all social ties, and the supreme perfection of man in dispensing with all things which are not absolutely indispensable to existence. In process of time, likewise, the Academy assumed a variety of forms, which again brought it into vogue among a people so indolent, so inquisitive, and so fond of elegant jargon as the Greeks. It recommended itself by the perspicacity and the eloquence of its teachers, and by the grand maxim of the ignorance of all human knowledge, which gave them an opportunity of speaking for and against every proposition that came before them; and, as the art of speaking, and of shewing a subject on all its sides, or on whichever side it was necessary for the end in view, was the most indispensable instrument to the politician in the republics of the times; so it was held as necessary to the good education of a young man of rank to be qualified for an orator in the new Academy, as in the Stoa for a polite and honest man.

Such is nearly the picture in miniature of the state of the philosophical schools of Greece, when the illiterate Romans began to form a closer acquaintance with them. Nothing can well be more unlike than the spirit and character of the Romans and Greeks, even

even down to the time of the famous embaſſy of Carneades*, which is the epocha when the Grecian philoſophy and rhetoric, that but a few years before had been relegated from Rome by a decree of the Senate, returned with the ſolemnity of a public embaſſy, for obtaining a kind of triumph over the ſovereigns of the half of the world, within the walls of their capital. Notwithſtanding the lively impreſſion made by theſe three philoſophers (eſpecially Carneades, the wittieſt and moſt eloquent of all the Greeks of the age) on the noble youths of Rome, it was a long time before the rough Roman genius could be accuſtomed to regard the Attic Muſes as any thing better than a ſpecies of Grecian courtezans, with whom a man might while away a couple of idle hours, but who were not deſerving of a ſerious attachment. The arts and ſciences of the Greeks were conſidered as objects of luxury, calculated to ſerve the maſters of the world, but not to govern them; the great perſonages of Rome entertained in their ſervice Grecian Architects, Grecian Painters, Grecian Statuaries, Grecian Lecturers, Grecian Dancers, and Balladins; their wives were dreſſed by Grecian girls, their children were educated by Grecian Pædagogues. But while an Antiochus and a Mithridates were to be combated, and while they were wrangling among themſelves on the important prize-queſtion of who ſhould be the maſter of the reſt, they had but little time to ſpend in ſubtle and empty ſpeculations: and not till after Julius Cæſar had decided that grand queſtion, do we ſee a Cicero, in the involuntary ſolitude of his Tuſculanum, place any value on academical diſquiſitions, or ſeek ſupport and conſolation† in propagating the Platonic and Stoical philoſophy on the Roman ſoil, againſt the inconſtancy of fortune or the tribulations of life.

However, it is not to be denied, that within the laſt 50 years of Roman liberty, Philoſophy was purſued with ſome earneſtneſs by ſeveral perſons of noble families, eſpecially among thoſe who were deſirous of attaining to the higheſt poſts of honour rather by eloquence and ſkill in civil law, than by military talents. But, as it was looked upon as one of the Grecian arts, nothing was more natural, than to go and draw it from the fountain-head, that is, to learn it of the Greeks, and accordingly to enter themſelves in one or other of their ſchools. A Philoſopher, whether an Academic or a Stoic, or an Epicurean, was in their eyes the ſame; and it ſeemed more commodious to them, to apply the theories they found lying ready-made in the philoſophical ſhops of the Greeks, to ſuch purpoſes as they could, than to ſit down and compoſe others for themſelves. It was, however, the leaſt of their concerns to expreſs in their lives the philoſophy they profeſſed, and if a Catulus, Cato, and Brutus, form exceptions to this aſſertion, it can ſcarcely be from any other reaſon, than becauſe, even without the Academy and the Stoa, they would have been what they were. But, on the death of theſe great men, and the revolution that followed, a ſignal alteration was viſible in the ſpirit of the Roman philoſophy. The age of the Cæſars could neither produce nor bear any more Catos. While the republic was inſenſibly changing into the phantom of ariſtocracy, informed and animated by one ſole perſon, eloquence gradually ceaſed to be the impelling ſpring of the ſtate; and the beſt citizen now was he who could beſt obey. Accordingly, Philoſophy ſoon fell from the dignity to which it had been elevated by ſome great ſtateſmen. It now became in the capital of the world what it had long ſince been at Athens, an idle art of pedantry and declamation. It was ſtill neceſſary to have a ſmattering of it, as it was a requiſite to the faſhionable ſtyle, to be able to prate of Literature and Philoſophy, as of Paintings and Statues; but to live philoſophically would have been nonſenſe in the eſteem of the polite; and in that of the moſt reaſonable, at

* The founder of what was called the New Academy. He was at the ſame time diſpatched to Rome with Diogenes the Stoic, and Critolaus the Peripatetic, on affairs of the City of Athens.

† Cic. ad Familiar. lib. ix. ep. 2. Modo nobis ſtet illud (thus he writes to Varro) una vivere in ſtudiis noſtris, à quibus antea *delectationem modo* petebamus, *nunc vero* etiam *ſalutem*.

leaſt a curious kind of eccentricity. Beſides, it could not otherwiſe happen, but that in an epocha like that of the reign of Auguſtus, there muſt have been there and there ſuch an oddity, who, in the leiſure afforded by a middle ſtate between ſuperfluity and indigence, with more love of liberty than coveteouſneſs or ambition, made it his buſineſs, merely for his own advantage, to acquire a ſounder knowledge of mankind and his own concerns, and to live upon more ſettled principles than the great multitude. Horace, while he confeſſes himſelf in this epiſtle to his illuſtrious friend to be one of theſe oddities, who purſue Philoſophy without any pretenſion to the beard and mantle, merely as an œconomical affair, if I may ſo expreſs myſelf, and that he might be the better for it; at the ſame time declares, that on this very account he has never inſcribed himſelf in any one of the philoſophical ſchools, nor ſworn in the words of any maſter; but like a traveller, now here now there, arrives or diſmounts, and takes from each of them juſt ſo much as is neceſſary for his uſe. There runs, unleſs my feelings deceive me, a fine ſhade of humour throughout this paſſage, by which he prevents the expected ſneer of Mæcenas, and averts the ridicule that the faſhionable world are apt to fling upon Philoſophers by profeſſion. Yet I can ſcarcely think that the perſifflage is carried ſo far as Batteux extends it in his explanation of this paſſage. For, that Horace is in earneſt about the philoſophy he delivers in this epiſtle, is ſufficiently apparent from hence, that it is the very ſame that breathes through all his works. He does juſtice to the Stoa, by giving us plainly enough to underſtand, whenever he plunged himſelf (that is, in thought) in the billows of civil life, the reliance on a ſevere immoveable virtue was the beſt choice to be made. But he gives us directly again in a delicate way to underſtand, that for a man like him, who yet, in truth, if he had wanted to make even a Cato or a Brutus, the republic would not have been helped by it; the fitteſt way was to leave matters as they were; and only place himſelf in ſuch an inward frame, that, in a State where the political freedom was loſt, and the civil very much contracted, he might not loſe, at leaſt by his own fault, the perſonal and moral freedom, the freedom from fooliſh deſires and tormenting paſſions.

The *jurare in verba magiſtri* is an alluſion to the Αὐτὸς ἔφα (he has ſaid it), of the Pythagoreans, or if we rather chuſe, to the ſoldiery, who, according to the tenor of the oath they ſwore to their general, and which was preſcribed by him, devoted themſelves entirely to him.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 6.

WILLIAM fourth Viſcount Tracy married to his ſecond wife Jane, third and youngeſt daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, who died before his father Thomas ſecond Lord Leigh, by his ſecond wife Jane, daughter of Patrick 19th Lord of Kerry; and by her had Thomas-Charles his ſucceſſor, and Anne, married to Sir William Keyt, bart. of Stratford-on-Avon. This Thomas-Charles, fifth Viſcount Tracy, married, 1. Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of William Keyt, eſq. who died before his father Sir William Keyt, of Ebrington co. Glouceſter; and by her, who died 1720, he had, 1. William, who was educated at Oxford, and died without iſſue 1740; Thomas-Charles who ſucceeded the ſixth to the title; and Jane, married to Capel Hanbury, of Pontypool, co. Monmouth, eſq. By his ſecond wife, daughter of John Packington, he had, 1. John, of All Souls College, Oxford, A. M. 1749, D. D. 1761, Warden of the ſaid college, ſucceeded to the title, and died 1793; 2 Robert; 3. Packington, died young; 4. Henry, in the army, 8th Viſcount, died 1797. Only one of his three daughters ſurvived her brothers. (Archdall's Iriſh Peerage, V. p. 13, &c.) Gent. Mag. LXIII. 187. 279: LXVII. 441, where for 1795 read 1796.—This will, it is hoped, ſolve the doubts of your valuable correſpondent J. B. in p. 703. R. G.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept* 7.

UPON a late trial about a Gretna Green marriage, it appeared that the perſon who celebrated it was a *Tobacconiſt* of the name of Laing. From the volume of "Public Characters" for 1805, it appears that the original Inſtitutor and preſent Performer, Joſeph Paſley, has alſo been a *tobacconiſt* and fiſherman, and that he was ſtyled the "Gretna Prieſt;" but that, a rival having ſtarted up, he is now denominated "the Gretna High Prieſt."

Prieſt." Theſe circumſtances ſeem too curious to paſs unnoticed. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 5.*

THE following epitaph on a tablet erected to Biſhop Butler by his friend and executor Dr. Ford, principal of Magdalen Hall, againſt a N. E. pillar of the Choir at Hereford, near the ſtone pulpit, may not be unacceptable to thoſe of your readers who have peruſed his Sermons, reviewed in vol. LXXII. p. 233.

M. S.
JOH. BUTLER, LL. D.
Epiſcopi Herefordenſis;
qui quidem,
licet ea quæ probitatis exiſtimationem,
quæ concionatoris atque ſcriptoris famam,
quæ demum epiſcopi honorem
exædificare poſſint
abundè in illo haberentur,
vetuit tamen ut hoc marmore
quidnam de ipſo teſtaretur aliud
quàm quod ſacellum epiſcopale
ſumptu ſuo inſtauraviſſet,
in privatos uſus præſulum deinde Here-
[fordienſium;
et quod omni ope, et feliciter, præviſſet
ad eccleſiam cathedralem
vetuſtate jam dilapſam
denuò extruendam
in ſacra publica ſuorum in hâc dioceſi.
Nat. Dec. 1717; obiit Decem. 1802.
Tumulatur quoque ibidem Epiſcopi vidua,
Anna Caroli Vernon de Farnham in com.
[Surr.
equitis aurati, filia natu major.
Obiit Jan. 20, 1804, æt 84.

Arms: The See of *Hereford*; impaling, Gules, a bend between three covered cups; *Butler*. On the top of the tablet, a mitre; at the ſides two croſiers erect. P. Q.

*** See memoirs of him in our vol. LXXII. 1170, 1222; LXXV. 540. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 8.*

I HAVE frequently had occaſion, when turning over old periodical publications, to obſerve, that *inventions* of great ſeeming importance have had their day, been forgotten, and *in my time re-invented*. I have ſeen cold water recommended as a cure for the gout in a newſpaper printed at leaſt 80 years ago; and, as a proof of its efficacy, the advertiſer quotes the authority of ſome old ſon of Galen, who, I think, wrote a treatiſe on the ſubject.

The polygraphic art of copying paintings in oil-colours without limitation, *invented very lately*, and now almoſt forgotten, was practiſed by a Frenchman in the beginning of the laſt century; and I, *even I*, once ſuppoſed I had written ſomething very new on the progreſs of monumental *faſhion*; when, to my infinite mortification, I found all my ideas had been previouſly printed by Mr. Pennant. Judging from my own caſe, I am led to doubt much of what has been ſaid reſpecting *plagiariſm*. I can ſolemnly declare, I had not read or ever even heard of Mr. Pennant's tracing the progreſs of taſte in monuments for the dead, at the time I wrote the article alluded to, printed in the Gentleman's Magazine ſome years paſt; and yet your correſpondent D. H. probably had, when he very juſtly told me, "I had ſaid nothing NEW on the ſubject."

As the faculties of the body are well known to be ſimilar throughout the human race, why ſhould not thoſe of the mind reſemble each other ſo nearly as to produce the ſame thoughts; and thoſe thoughts be expreſſed nearly in the ſame words, by people who never ſaw or heard of each other or their writings? Impreſſed with the firmeſt belief that *every* reſemblance in the opinions and ſentences of authors is not the effect of plagiariſm, I think I may venture, without offence to the parties concerned, to point out a *ſingular reſemblance* in *a late invention*, noticed in your preſent volume, p. 308, accompanied by a wooden print, to one thus deſcribed in the London Chronicle, vol. XVI. p. 267.

"On Saturday about 11 o'clock (Sept. 1764) the different Proprietors of the *new invented* (query, if really ſo) Preſervatives againſt Drowning, met at Blackfriars, to convince the publick of the utility of their inventions; and, after ſettling ſome diſputes, it was agreed to try them *at London Bridge*, at which time there was a conſiderable fall; accordingly, two men with cork jackets went through without uſing their arms or legs, one of them having a drawn cutlaſs in his hand: then two men and a woman with a mob cap on and red ribands, DRESSED IN AIR JACKETS*, went likewiſe through, and were followed by two men with the Marine collar and Belt. They continued dancing in the eddy a conſiderable time, to the no ſmall diverſion of thouſands of ſpectators, who ſurrounded them in boats. One of the men in an air jacket preſented the ladies with apples, regaled himſelf with

* See vol. XXVIII. p. 646; XXX. 611; XXXI. 426; XXXIV. 448; XLIII. 374. EDIT.

with bread and cheese, after which he fired a pistol. These things were contained in his cap, made on purpose. Upon the whole, it was a droll and not indecent fight, they all being dressed in flannel shifts and linen breeches."

The Correspondent who notices Granger's Letters in p. 600, will please to acquit me of accusing Mr. Granger of *servility*; that charge belongs wholly to your Reviewer, p. 145. Scrutator seems offended that I should say Mr. Granger was *anxious* to obtain a living within a tenable distance from Shiplake; however that may be, I repeat the assertion, which is supported by several notes and memoranda, omitted as unnecessary proofs of what is very natural and perfectly justifiable. Individuals of every description in the community are anxious to procure that which may render them more comfortable in their circumstances: why then should Mr. Granger stand alone a mere Quixote in disinterestedness? I did not mention his anxiety as a fault; and I now applaud it, as a natural effect arising from his situation in life. We all know his aged brother is now in very poor circumstances; and I am told he is very deserving of assistance. Indeed one benevolent person applied to me in his behalf, for a participation in *the profits* of *my moiety* of the printed Letters, within "*a little month*" after their publication; though they had been *bought* many years past, among a mass of papers from the family, by the person who now possesses them, with whom I have no other connexion than to risk half the expences of paper and printing, for the *still future contingency*, perhaps, of some 10 or 20*l*. I have, indeed, been informed, that the gentleman alluded to has actually written to some of his correspondents, that it "*is passing strange*" he has received no answer to so reasonable *a request*: indeed I have no other excuse for this affair, than pleading that I have no right to any returns from the publication till the expences of it are reimbursed, which is not the case at this moment.

Scrutator denounces me for one other offence (which can hardly be pronounced one, when it is remembered I declined giving any biographical account of Mr. Granger), the omission of some notices relating to the author of the Biographical History, from the Gentleman's Magazine. Perhaps Scrutator will forgive the defect alluded to, when he is informed, that a purchaser of my "History of London," overlooking the mass of new and valuable matter which it contains from original MSS. actually sold it to a retailer of rejected books, because the three volumes containing near 1700 pages had been swelled, on the principle of book-making, with *extracts* from the Gentleman's Magazine, relating to the King's visit to St. Paul's, and the funeral of Sir Joshua Reynolds, amounting to less than a dozen pages, asserting, that it was intolerable those facts should be repeated, which were already in every monthly publication.

Thus it is, Mr. Urban, that young authors are discouraged, splenetic attacks fling them on every side, the powers of the mind are blunted, and they recur to the pen with fear and trembling, rather than with pleasure and spirit, roused by manly criticisms, and supported by moderate praise, when deserved. Fortunately, your humble servant is in possession of that elasticity of mind, that, though he feels irritated at first, he can return to his labours cheerfully, convinced as he is, that many worthy characters have supported him through the difficulties attending an original work, the information for which was to be gathered from almost as many strangers as there are articles in it.

J. P. Malcolm.

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Mr. Urban, *Wolverhampton, Sept.* 1.

It was not till I saw your Magazine for last April, and another periodical work of nearly the same date, that I conceived my writings to be of sufficient consequence to form the sole subject of a Sermon, preached by an Archdeacon and Bampton Lecturer before the University of Oxford, on the 5th of last November, and which has since been printed, with due licence from the Vice-chancellor. In this sermon I am charged with fraud as an Author, with immorality as a Divine, and with impiety, in depriving God of his due praise, as a Christian. You will agree with me, Sir, that these are heavy accusations; yet, I can assure you, they affect me very little, as coming from the Rev. Mr. Churton, and his authority the Rev. Mr. Le Mesurier: for, when I read a 5th of November sermon, I say to myself with the French writer, *C'est l'habit qui parle, voila tout.* But what truly mortifies me is, the countenance

nance which your reſpectable Reviewer ſeems to give to theſe calumnies; whilſt he quotes them at length, without any comment upon them. Him I know to be a profound and almoſt univerſal ſcholar; and I do not know that he is under any influence to miſrepreſent or diſlike me. Moreover, he has had abundant opportunities of knowing me, particularly in the character of a Writer. Should then he, under any of his well-known ſignatures, confirm the above-mentioned atrocious accuſations in your Miſcellany, I ſhall be humbled indeed.

I now proceed to make a few obſervations on the ſaid charges; the firſt of which is contained in the following paſſage of Mr. Churton's notes on his own Sermon, p. 29.

"I do aver, that, notwithſtanding the ſpecious ſhew of notes and quotations *(viz. in the Hiſtory of Wincheſter, and The Letters to a Prebendary)* advanced by Dr. Milner, there is ſcarcely a ſingle fact that is not unfairly ſtated, unſupported, or untrue."

What! Sir, will you believe that none of the facts which I advance, not even thoſe in which I agree with all other Writers, ſuch as, that Britain was invaded by Julius Cæſar, and conquered by William the Norman; that Alfred was a good king, and Warton a great genius, are deſerving of credit? May not I have blundered upon the truth ſometimes without deſigning it? For certainly it would require uncommon powers of invention to write three quarto volumes, chiefly upon Engliſh hiſtory, which ſhould all conſiſt of falſehood and miſrepreſentation. The intelligent reader will judge, from the very terms of the charge brought againſt me, of its veracity, and of the ſpirit by which it is dictated. In the mean time, ſhould the Rev. Mr. C. continue to entertain ſo unfavourable an opinion of my Hiſtory and Letters, I ſhall conſole myſelf with the high commendations beſtowed upon the former by the Monthly and other Reviewers, and by the compliments paid to the latter by ſome of our moſt diſtinguiſhed Legiſlators in both Houſes of Parliament*. I muſt add, that my learned and reſpectable antagoniſt Dr. Sturges, wanted neither the power nor the will to detect any literary frauds in my aforeſaid writings, had they exiſted. This, however, neither he, nor the other Reverend Prebendary who wrote againſt me, and who appears to have examined my quotations with particular care, ever pretended to do†. The former barely complained, that, in my account of the Catholic victims of religious perſecutions, I cited authorities which he had "not acceſs to‡." In return, I offered to lend him the books in which they were contained§; as I had before declared myſelf willing to accommodate him or any of his friends with the works of Luther (now very ſcarce), from which I had taken many moſt copious and curious paſſages.

Whether I or Mr. C. endeavours to miſrepreſent the plain meaning of the writers whom we mutually quote, with reſpect to the Powder Plot, Oſborn, Baker, and Higgons (to whom I ought to have added Sanderſon), I leave to the candour of the intelligent reader; to which alſo I ſubmit, whether my referring to *The Political Grammar*, in the firſt edition of my Letters, under the abbreviation of *Pol. Gram.* was done with any intention of impoſing upon him, eſpecially when he ſees that in my Second Edition, p. 322, and in my Third Edition, p. 277, long before the preſent cavil was ſtarted, I had cited that work under its full title. As to this Gentleman's complaint, that he has "not met with any authority" for the aſſertion, that James I. uſed to call November 5th *Cecil's Holiday*, the fault is with him, not with me. Certain it is, that Lord Caſtlemain, in his *Catholique Apology*, edit. 3, p. 433, aſſerts this fact, for which he adduces other authorities. In like manner Dr. Hawarden, in the *Appendix* to his *Modern Controverſy*, p. 32, aſſerts the ſame on the authority of "Lord Cobham and others." Thus much, Sir, in vindication of my fidelity as an Hiſtorian. Had I a ſufficient inducement to transfer the ſeat of war into my enemy's country, I ſhould find abundant matter for retorſion in the Polemics which he has publiſhed againſt his neighbour the late F. Eyre, eſq. of Walkworth.

* See Mr. Sheridan's Speech in the Houſe of Commons, June 23, 1800; and that of the Biſhop of St. David's, July 10, in the ſame year.

† See the Hampſhire Repoſitory; Strictures on the Hiſtory of Wincheſter.

‡ Reflections on Popery, 2d edit. p. 169. § Letters to a Prebendary, 2d edit. p. 152.

But

But a much more weighty charge, Mr. Urban, than the foregoing, has been solemnly denounced againſt me; a charge that affects my moral character, and, more or leſs, the moral of my countrymen. I am accuſed, in the aforeſaid Sermon, of palliating the guilt of perjury, whilſt at the ſame time it is notorious, that nothing but my reverence for the obligation of an oath ſubjects me to all the calumnies and inſults I am forced to bear, and prevents me from ſtanding, perhaps, upon equal ground with my calumniator. The preacher profeſſes to draw his charge from the Rev. Mr. Le Meſurier's *Serious Examination*, the *Poſtſcript* of which profeſſes to be written againſt *Dr. Milner and others*. However, ſince the latter ſeems to have borrowed the charge from the famous Iriſh Dr. Duigenan's ſpeech in Parliament on the Catholic Queſtion, as it has ſince been publiſhed by him; or at all events, as Dr. D. has actually advanced this charge againſt me, whoever firſt drew it up; I ſhall anſwer it word for word, in the correſponding paſſage of the learned Dr. Lawrence's ſpeech on the ſame occaſion, as publiſhed by Meſſrs. Cuthell and Martin:

"I cannot help taking notice of what fell, in the courſe of laſt night's diſcuſſion, from the learned Doctor (Duigenan) who opened the oppoſition to the motion of my honourable Friend, in commenting on a paſſage from a late publication. It is the more neceſſary to animadvert upon this part of the learned Gentleman's ſpeech, becauſe his obſervations were calculated to caſt a reflection on the character and moral principles of a very reſpectable member of the Catholic body now living (Rev. Dr. Milner); and the charge of the learned Gentleman is wholly unwarranted either by the letter, or the ſpirit of the paſſage of the publication upon which he commented, ("The Caſe of Conſcience ſolved; or, Catholic Emancipation proved to be compatible with the Coronation Oath,") publiſhed about four years ſince, when the difficulty which is underſtood to agitate the Royal Mind was firſt impreſſed upon it. The definition of an oath, on which the learned Doctor (Duigenan) has been ſo ſevere, if it had been fully and fairly quoted, is ſtrictly true, and accurately conformable to the moſt rigid principles of ethics and morality. Without the context it is impoſſible to judge of any paſſage correctly; and in this paſſage the learned Author of that pamphlet has expreſſly ſtated the four caſes in which Canoniſts deny the validity of Promiſſory Oaths, namely: *when the object of them is unlawful: when the object obſtructs any good evidently greater: when it is impoſſible to be obtained: and, laſtly, when it relates to ſome ridiculous and idle thing, which neither tends to the honour of God, nor to the benefit of man.* And I perfectly concur in the poſition laid down by that learned gentleman: 'That every human law, and every promiſe or other engagement, however confirmed by oath, muſt neceſſarily turn upon the cardinal virtue of Prudence; which implies, that it depends, as to the obligation of fulfilling it in ſuch and ſuch circumſtances, upon the queſtion of expediency.' But this prudence, in the acceptation of Dr. Milner, and of Ethical Writers in general, is not a ſelfiſh principle which employs itſelf in weighing *intereſt* againſt *duty*; but a virtuous principle which weighs *one duty* with *another*, when they ſeem to be oppoſite, and decides which of them *hic et nunc*, is to be fulfilled: a principle not variable with the caprice or intereſt of a ſect, or of the individual, but unchangeably founded on the eternal baſis of Truth and Juſtice. The falſe and wicked deductions drawn by the Revolutionary Jacobins of France, from the maxims of conſidering 'the immutable laws of Nature and of God as paramount to all ſubſequent obligations,' form no argument againſt the maxim itſelf; as, in fact, the conſcientious obligation of every human law muſt reſt upon this eternal and immutable law of Nature and of God, or it can reſt upon no principle at all.—Suppoſe, for inſtance, in the caſe of a man having bound himſelf by oath to deliver a ſword or other deſtructive weapon to his friend, he ſhould, at the moment when he is about to preſent it, *prudently judge* that his friend intends to make a fatal uſe of it, either for his own deſtruction, or that of ſome other innocent perſon?" [The Attorney General across the table: *I admit that in ſuch a caſe an oath would not be obligatory.*] "But I muſt tell the honourable and learned Gentleman, that this is not a caſe of my own imagination, but the identical caſe which Dr. Milner has propoſed, by way of illuſtrating his doctrine, concerning the *prudence* to be adopted in conſidering the obligations of oaths; to which ſo much objection has been made." [Dr. Lawrence here read a paſſage from the pamphlet which he quoted, and after ſome able comments obſerved:] "Hence then it muſt appear, how neceſſary it is that the Houſe ſhould not ſuffer its judgment to be led aſtray by garbled and partial extracts from any pamphlets or works whatever." [Mr. Pitt here nodded a marked aſſent to the

the position.]—*See Impartial Detail of Debates, &c. upon the Catholic Petition. Cuthell and Martin*, pp. 103, 104.

I hope, Mr. Urban, I shall be no more preached against, or written against, as the advocate of perjury!

I shall reserve for another letter my observations on the charge of impiety, in "robbing God of half his praise," that has been trumpeted against me, on account of my History of the Powder Plot. In the mean time I shall conclude this letter with a few words on the charge of Persecution, which the Reverend Gentlemen are so extremely anxious to fix upon me and the Religion I profess. Indeed, I have shewn how difficult it is to compose a 5th of November Sermon, or other similar work, for due effect, if this charge be abandoned. By way of clearing up this important matter, I have, in my controversy with Dr. Sturges, shewn, that no system of Christianity, Catholic, Protestant, or of whatever other denomination, has laid down the doctrine of religious persecution as one of its tenets; and I have demonstrated, in particular, that no such tenet was laid down by the IVth Council of Lateran, or by that of Constance. I have proved, however, and have lamented, that Christians of all professions, Protestants no less than Catholics, Clergymen (as for example Luther, Calvin, Knox, and Cranmer) no less than Laymen, when in full power, have heretofore persecuted, even to the extremity of death; and I have made it clear, in a detailed account, that the number of Catholic sufferers in this very kingdom, on the sole charge of their religion, is at least equal to that of Protestant sufferers at the hands of Catholics. The conclusion that I have drawn from these premises is, that it is wise, as well as charitable, for the present parties to enter into mutual terms of forgiving and forgetting upon this most irritating of all subjects of controversy. How this point has been settled between myself and Dr. Sturges, may be seen in the Second Editions of our respective Letters. The chief objections of my present antagonists to the proposed compromise, are the following: The Catholic sufferers, says Mr. Le Mesurier, under Elizabeth and the Stuarts, were found guilty of treason. True: but their only treason, speaking of them generally, as I have demonstrated from Camden, Stowe, and Collier, consisted in their religion. Just in the same manner the Parliament had made the profession of Protestantism a capital offence in Mary's time. But, continues he, the Protestant sufferers, as for example Cranmer, were tried and condemned by Ecclesiastical judges only. This is admitted; but then they were put to death, not by virtue of any authority which the Church had, or claimed to have, in this respect, but by virtue of the Act of Parliament, *de Heretico comburendo*, which the State, without any solicitation from the Church, passed for this purpose. If this reply will not satisfy my antagonist, let him return me answers to the following questions; and then look to the consequences of those answers on his principle. By what other tribunal except that of Archbishop Cranmer himself, with Bishop Ridley, and the other Ecclesiastical assessors, was the Arian woman, Joan Knell, condemned previously to her being burnt in 1550? Or the Anabaptist man George Paris, in the following year, under Edward VI.? By what other process, except that which had been in use in the reign of Mary, were the following Dissenters put to death in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Turwort, Peterson. Hammon. Lewis, Cole, Ket, Hacket, Thacker, Copping, Greenwood, Barrow, Penry, Leggat, and Whitman? They were all found guilty of heresy by their respective Ordinaries, whose legal office it was to decide as to their orthodoxy; and they were executed by the sheriffs on the aforesaid writ issued from the Crown. Should Messrs. Churton and Le Mesurier, after all, persist in it that they understand the tenets and canons of the Roman Catholic Church better than I do, and that religious persecution is an essential part of it, the consequence will be, that I am no longer a member of that Church, since I have so frequently and so emphatically disclaimed the doctrine of persecution. Hence it will appear, that there is no real object for their polemic spleen, in the Sermons they have preached, and the pamphlets they have written against me; and that, in fact, they have been fighting with a shadow.

Yours, &c. JOHN MILNER.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, Sept.* 1.

KNOWING that you are a friend to our Ecclesiastical Establishment, I have no doubt but that every thing which

which does honour to its diſcipline will meet with your approbation, as well as that of every ſerious Member of the Church of England.

Accordingly, permit me to mention, that on Wedneſday the 20th of Auguſt, a Confirmation was held in the pariſh church of Sheffield, Yorkſhire, by the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Cheſter; which was conducted with ſo much propriety, dignity, and ſolemnity, as deeply affected every unprejudiced rational ſpectator.

As the body of the church is diſtinct from the chancel, ſo the female candidates were ranged along the aiſles of the nave, and the males in the chancel.

His lordſhip entered the church about half paſt 10 A. M. and continued to perform the office completely in each diviſion alternately, with ſhort intermiſſions (which were filled up by the organ), till half paſt 3 P. M.

Being properly ſupported by the Clergy and their aſſiſtants, a becoming ſilence prevailed through the whole office; and every thing was done that could tend to impreſs upon the candidates a ſenſe of their duty. Indeed, his Lordſhip's manner on the occaſion, ſeemed ſtrongly to promote reverence, awe, and attention.

The preface was read by him with ſolemn deliberation; and when the ſerious queſtion, "Do ye here in the preſence of God," &c. was pronounced by him to the candidates, the anſwer, "I do," was diſtinctly heard through the whole congregation.

His Lordſhip then quitted the reading-deſk, and proceeding ſlowly through the ranks, laid his hands upon the heads, ſeverally, of about 12 or 20 candidates at a time, kneeling; and repeated a prayer for them, once for all, with an highly affecting fervency and devotion. This mode he purſued with unabated attention till he had gone through the whole: and thus rendered this ordinance, as it was intended, highly conducive to Chriſtian Piety and good works.

The number confirmed on this occaſion was 1059 Males.
1521 Females.

Total 2580

It may be deemed of little importance to your readers to be informed by an old man, that he never was more gratified by the performance of a religious ordinance of this kind than on this occaſion.

Yours, &c. EDW. GOODWIN.

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Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 4.

IN the Additions to Capel Earl of Eſſex, in the fourth volume of the new edition of the Biographica Britannica it is ſaid, "that nobleman ordered that his heart ſhould be preſerved and kept at Haddam (Hadham) Hall, till his Royal Maſter was buried in due funeral honours, which he was certain ſoon muſt happen from the reſtoration of his Son. His Lordſhip directed that his heart ſhould be laid at Charles the Firſt's feet. When Haddam Hall was in part pulled down about the year 1711, the heart was found in a ſilver box embalmed with cyprus; and by the direction of the ſecond Earl of Eſſex, it was buried as near lord Capel's body as poſſible. Communicated by the late Dr. Paul Wrighte from the papers of the late Pulter Forreſter, eſq." This account is confirmed by Dr. Hamilton, Rector of Hadham, in the juſt-publiſhed XVth volume of Archæologia, pp. 300, 301.

Now, Mr. Urban, when I viſited Caſhiobury 40 years ago, I was ſhewn in a bow window of the hall a white marble caſe in form of a heart, which was ſaid to contain the heart of the Earl of Eſſex. Not having been in the houſe ſince, I have never heard what became of it after the diſperſion of the pictures collected there under the hammer of Langford and Chriſtie. But I conclude it muſt have been the heart of another diſtinguiſhed perſon of the ſame noble family, though his patriotiſm was not ſo juſtly appreciated by a branch of the ſame Royal Family in troubleſome times. This ſecond Earl of Eſſex, ſon and nameſake of the firſt, was accuſed with Lord Ruſſel of a plot againſt the Government, brought from his ſeat in Hertfordſhire to the Tower, in July 1683; and ſoon after his commitment was found with his throat cut the 13th of the ſame month. He was offered to be conveyed away, but his tenderneſs for Lord Ruſſel would not ſuffer this; from an apprehenſion that his going away might incline the jury to believe the evidence the more for his abſconding. Collins's Peerage, III. 355.

Yours, &c. R. G.

SPE-

## SPECIMEN OF A HISTORY OF OXFORDSHIRE.

*(Concluded from page 528.)*

HIGHER than the Conqueſt the property of Hampton Poyle cannot be traced. At the time of forming the Domeſday ſurvey it was held of the King by GERNIO; and is thus recorded under the title of *Terra Ricardi et aliorum miniſtrorum regis**.

### OXENEFSCIRE.

Gernio ten' de rege . x hid . in HANTONE . Quinque taini tenuēr p. v. Maner' Tra' vi. car. In dnio st. iii. car. 7 ii. ſerui 7 . vii . uilli cū . ii bord . hnt . iii . car'. Ibi molin de xv ſolid. 7 . lx . ac' pti Silua dim' lg' . 7 xvi . q' lat'.

Valuit . vi . lib' . modo . x lib .

OXFORDSHIRE.

"Gernio holds of the King 10 hides in *Hantone*. Five Thanes held it for five manors. The arable land conſiſts of ſix carucates. In demeſne are three ploughs; and two ſervi, and ſeven villans, with three bordars, hold three carucates. There is a mill † worth 15*s*; and 60 acres of meadow; and a wood half a mile in length, and 16 quarenteens ‡ in breadth. It was (in the Confeſſor's reign) worth ſix, but is now worth 10*l*."

When it changed its owner does not appear; but in the 12th of Henry the Second, 1166, *Philip de Hautone* was the proprietor, and Hampton was rated at one knight's fee §. In the 4th Ric. I. 1193, when a tax was impoſed of 20 ſhillings on each knight's fee, for the King's ranſom when priſoner to the Emperor, *Stephen* his ſon, Lord of Hampton, paid 20 ſhillings ‖. He alſo paid the like ſum two years after, when a ſecond ſcutage was granted to the King for the ſupport of a ſudden expedition againſt Normandy ¶. In 1216 this Stephen died **. In 1245 *William de Hampton*, his ſon, died ſeiſed of this manor. The inquiſition taken by a jury of neighbouring inhabitants after his death ſtates, that the manor of Hampton was then valued at 8*l* 14*s*. for which, together with the manor of Waverle in the county of Southampton, he did the king ſervice as for one knight's fee; and that Stephen de Hampton was his ſon and heir ††, who did homage for them both the ſame year ‡‡. From another Inquiſition, in 1251, we learn that Stephen de Hampton held here of the King, *in capite*, by the ſervice of half a knight's fee, three hides of land in demeſne, and 14 virgates and a half in villenage §§, valued in the groſs at 10*l*. By this Inquiſition it appears, that

* The Miniſtri were probably the various officers about the Court. Among them we have *Ricardus Ingania*, *Rainaldus Arcarius* (the treaſurer), &c.

† The mill was deſtroyed by fire about 35 years ago.

‡ Or Furlongs. *Quarentena* was the uſual menſuration of Woodland. No wood now exiſts here. The woodland with which this country abounded in former ages is in many places converted into tillage and paſture.

§ MS. Dodſworth, Bibl. Bodl. vol. lxxxix. f. 12, ex Libro rubro Scaccarii. "*Philippus de Hampton*, Rogerus de Foliot and Rob. fil. Thurſtani, dederunt plurima terras et tenementa Hoſp. S. Johannis." Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 426.

‖ MS. Dodſworth, vol. xiii. f. 85. In early times all who held knights fees were obliged to take upon them the order of knighthood. A deſcendant of William le Botiller (of a family well known in Oxfordſhire) was found in the 52d of Henry II. to hold a knight's fee, to be of age, and not to be a knight. Blomef. Norf. vol. V. p. 1047.

¶ MS. Dodſw. vol. xiii. f. 85. ** MS. Dodſw. vol. xiv. p. 238.

†† Ibid. vol. xciii. f. 1. Biſhop Kennett's Par. Antiq. p. 237.

‡‡ Fin. 30 Hen. III. m. 1. Oct. 3.

§§ Villenage was a kind of ſervile tenure belonging to lands or tenements, whereby the tenant was bound to all ſuch ſervices as the lord commanded, or were fit for a villan to do; for every one that held in villenage was not a villan or bondman. Cowel's Law Interpreter.

*William* his ſon, of the age of two years was his heir; and that the ſaid Stephen held lands in Oxfordſhire of no perſon ſave the King. In 1267 *Stephen de Hampton* died ſeiſed of half a knight's fee in Burceſter. *Alice* his daughter, aged 15 years, inherited the eſtate[a]; of whom the ward and marriage was given firſt to Nicholas de Yattingdene, and afterwards to Walter de la Puile, or Poyle[b], who became her huſband[c], and into whoſe family ſhe carried the Hampton eſtate.

One of Dodſworth Manuſcripts preſerves the following ſhort deſcent of the Poyle family, which is corroborated by a manuſcript in the Muſeum[d].

Walterus de la Poyle fuit de familiâ Comitis Cornubiæ. Vixit 1271, anno 5 Ed. I.[e] = [*Alice daughter of Stephen de Hampton, aged 15, anno 1267*[f].]

Johannes de la Poyle, Inq. 11 Edw. II. = .....

- Johannes de la Poyle Inq. 6 Edw. III. *s. p.*
- Henricus, hæres fratris ſui. = Eliz. f. Will'i Shareſhull[g], mil.
- Joh'es de Pyrton mil. ſecundus maritus.

- Thomas de la Poyle, mil. *s. p.*[h] = Catherina ux. Inq. 8 Hen. IV.
- Joh. de la P. frater et hæres, Inq. 2 Hen. VI.[i] = Eliz. fil. .... Banaſtre de com Salop.

Henry de la Poyle, ob. ante patrem. = Eliz. f. Rob. Warner.

Rob. de la Poyle, ætat. 3 annor. 2 Hen. VI.

From the Poyles the manor of Hampton went into the Rede family by Catherine ..... who occurs Lady of Hampton 1466[k]. She married Sir Edmund Rede, knight, who died in 1487. Catharine died in 1489; and by her will, dated June 8, gave to the church of Hampton Poyle 6*s.* 8*d*[l].

From the Redes it paſſed into the Hungerford[m], and afterwards into the Bury family. Jacob Bury preſented to the Rectory in 1553[n], and "Edmund Bury of Hampton Poyle co. Oxon. eſq." occurs in the Viſitation of Oxfordſhire, 1574[o]. Jane daughter and coheireſs to James Bury, married Ambroſe Dormer[p],

[a] MS. Dodſworth, vol. xl. f. 107.

[b] Of the Poyles I ſhall here briefly remark, that the name was variouſly ſpelt. The extracts from the Lincoln Regiſters already cited have exhibited it in ſeven different forms.

[c] MS. Dodſw. vol. xl. f. 107. Bundell Eſcaet. de anno 52, Hen. III. n. 7.

[d] MS. Harl. 2087, f. 62, 89, 257, 268, 811.

[e] Walter de la Puyle occurs among the witneſſes to Edmund Earl of Cornwal's Charter at the foundation of Rewley Abbey, 1280. He was living 25 Edw. I. 1297. (See MS. Cotton in Brit. Muſ. Claud. c. II. f. 886.) In the ſame MS. is a copy of the Roll for ſummoning King Edward the Firſt's army to Worceſter in 1277, to march againſt Llewellyn ap Griffin, by which it appears, that John de la Poylle, his ſon, offered ſervice as for half a knight's fee for this Walter, to be made by him the ſaid John de la Poyle, on account that Walter (his father) was *de familiâ Comitis Cornubiæ*.

[f] In 1292, when an aid was granted to the King in his expedition againſt the Scots, Alicia de la Pauille, Lady of Hampton, offered ſervice as for one knight's fee to be performed by Hen. de Staine, upon a horſe capariſoned. MS. Dodſw. vol. I.

[g] Sir W. Shareſhull was Chief Juſtice of England t. Edw. III. The Shareſhull pedigree (MS. Dodſw. xcvi. f. 33) makes Elizabeth, widow of Hen. de la Poyle, to have married Sir Thomas Pirton. One of the Shareſhulls has been already mentioned in the Liſt of Rectors.

[h] In 3 Hen. IV. Sir Thomas de la Poyle, knt. ſeiſed of poſſeſſions at Guildford, Stoke, and Chudingfield, in the county of Surrey, conſiſting of the fourth part of a knight's fee (MS. Dodſw. xl.) He was Sheriff of Oxfordſhire 20 Ric. II. (See Harl. MS. 239.)

[i] John de la Poyle at his death died ſeiſed of the manor of Poyle in Guildford, Stoke, Slyfeld, and Chedingfield, in the counties of Surrey and Suſſex. The Inquiſition taken after his death ſtates, that he gave theſe by deed to Rob. Warner, John Gainsford, and others: but the manor of Hampton Poyle deſcended to his grandſon Robert de la Poyle. Eſch. 2 Hen. VI. MSS. Dodſw. xx. f. 61.

[k] Reg. Chedworth, Epiſc. Linc. [l] Kennett's Parochial Antiquities, 678.

[m] See the Patrons of the Rectory. [n] Reg. Epiſc. Oxon. vol. I.

[o] Harl. MS 1095, f. 62, b.

[p] Le Neve's MS Pedigrees, vol. I. p. 46, in the poſſeſſion of Ralph Bigland, eſq.

and

and occurs as Lady of the manor in Jones's Index to the Records on the Lords Treasurers side of the Exchequer. Their daughter Winifred married William Hawtrey, who was likewise in possession of the manor toward the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the time of Charles the First it was held by the Crokes; but when they came to it, or how long they held it, does not appear. From Dr. Rawlinson's Collections for the County, we learn, "The estate of the Poyles of this place was sold to the Wests, and of them purchased of Sir Thomas Seabright, who has lately (before 1715) sold it to Lord Anglesey."

The late rector informed me, that three fourths of the manor were still held by Lord Anglesey's descendant, Mr. Annesley of Blechingdon; and the other fourth I believe belongs to Mr. Knapp of Abingdon, the lessee of the great tithes in a neighbouring parish. The partition of the manor first took place in the time of Charles the Second.

Of detached parcels of land, exclusive of the manor, two only can be particularly specified.

In 1542 certain lands, the descent of which is now lost, appear to have been held by Leonard Chamberlain (Jones's Index); and

In 1336 the Abbot of Oseney became possessed of a small portion, which at the dissolution of religious houses, produced only xxs. viiid. a year (MS. Tanner. Bibl. Bodl. 342, fol. 120;) when it was granted to Merton College, Oxford.

## LETTER XXXII. ON PRISONS.

"Who would believe that wicked Earth,
Where Nature only brings us forth
To be found guilty and forgiven,
Should be a nursery for Heav'n?"

BUTLER, Satire on the Weakness and Misery of Man.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, Aug. 24.*

THERE is not, perhaps, any moral truths which ought to be more impressively conveyed, or their communication more generally diffused, than, were every one to do all the good to his fellow creatures within the extent of his powers, or every virtuous person to reform a single vicious one, that a new moral creation would arise upon the soil of extinguished depravity; and happiness be cultivated where misery had been predominant.

Many a worthy individual, in reflecting upon the depravity of Vice, may deem its power too gigantic, or its influence too general, for his single exertion to counteract; and may hence be induced to mourn over the misfortunes of a fellow creature, rather than to exercise feeble and inadequate means in removing them; and thus lose

"The good he oft might gain
By fearing to attempt ——*."

May he, however, be persuaded to exert his abilities, under the encouraging reflection that the greatest bodies are but an aggregate of small particles, and moveable by the well-directed combination of machinery; and that obdurate indeed must be the heart that is impervious to the rays of truth, or the mind that inflexibly resists the appeals of beneficence.

I was led to these reflections by the perusal of my friend NEILD'S History of the Prison at CHESTER, and his relation of the manifold benefits which have resulted from the persevering and benevolent exertions of Dr. PEPLOE WARD, uniting in his practice the amities of the Gospel and the judgment of the Magistrate; thus humanely anticipating the advice of an amiable Poet*:

"Be this, ye rural Magistrates, your plan:
Firm be your justice, but be friends to man;
Still mark if Vice or Nature prompts the deed;
Still mark the strong temptation, and the call,
need.
On pressing Want, or Famine's powerful
At least more lenient let thy Justice fall."

If so much good has been done by the energy of an individual thus influenced, and further animated by the memory of a HOWARD and the friendship of his living Successor, what cannot be ultimately effected from the

Πολλων και συνιχων Αστερων αλληλοις συναυγασμος †!

Plutarch. de Placitis Philosophorum.

Although such characters may constitute the most brilliant constellations in the galaxy of moral worth; yet, let it be remembered, that as the weakest ray of light removes some degree of shade, so every well-meant endeavour to promote virtue and happiness may

* Shakspeare.

* Langhorne's Country Justice.

† The united effulgence of numerous collected stars shining together.

con-

contribute to leſſon vice and miſery; and whoever endeavours to leſſen the miſeries of his fellow creatures, will add to his own felicity in the ſum of preſent enjoyment; and, finally, with Petrarch, it will be ſaid,

"Svegliata fra gli ſpirti eletti,
Ove nel ſuo Fattor l'alma s'interna*."

It is, indeed, a ſentiment long confirmed, that in the goodneſs of Providence no one can intentionally add to the happineſs of a fellow creature, without proportionally augmenting his own, in the mind of

J. C. Lettsom.

County Gaol, Chester Caſtle. Conſtable† and Gaoler, *Matthew Hudſon*; ſalary, 400*l.*; fees, 9*s.* 8*d.* which are accounted for by the keeper. Debtors pay 4*s.* 1*d.* to the ſtock, for coals. Felons have coals furniſhed by the county. Chaplain, Rev. *Howland Hill*, ſalary 80*l.* duty, Sunday, prayers and ſermon: Wedneſday and Friday, prayers. A debtor officiates as clerk, for which the county allows 2*l.* a year. Surgeon, Mr. *Hughes*; the county pays to the Infirmary 60*l.* for attendance and medicines, out of which the ſurgeon receives 10*l.* for his attendance. Allowance to debtors ſeven pounds of good wholeſome bread *per* week, which is to be at leaſt one day old, *viz.* 3½ lbs. on Tueſdays and Fridays. Felons are allowed the ſame quantity of bread, together with two ounces of ſalt *per* week, and twelve pounds of potatoes each week, *viz.* 4lbs. each Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday. Every Chriſtmas the Ladies and Gentlemen of Cheſter are waited upon by the turnkey, and their ſubſcriptions for relief of priſoners amount to from 14 to 18*l.* part of which is diſtributed in money and coals as the viſiting magiſtrates direct. Out of this fund the worthy keeper has a diſcretionary power to allow any very poor debtor the ſame quantity of potatoes and ſalt weekly, as the felons receive. Alſo, with the ſame annual donations, he aſſiſts many poor debtors in obtaining their ſixpences; and, frequently, by a ſmall addition to the ſums voted by the Society for ſmall Debts, in London, to effect their diſcharge. A book is kept for the purpoſe of entering all donations, and the manner in which they are applied, which is under the conſtant inſpection of the Magiſtrates. Priſoners, 16th October, 1802: debtors 81; felons, &c. 26.

Remarks.—This Caſtle, which by its magnificence does honour to the County, is, I am informed, one of the fineſt pieces of Grecian architecture in this kingdom; the Architect, Mr. *Harriſon*, of whoſe great profeſſional abilities the Bridge and Caſtle at Lancaſter will ſtand laſting records. The grandeur of the deſign, the elegance of its appearance, being all of white ſtone, and the convenience with which every part is conſtructed, render it equal to any gaol in the kingdom.

The front is about 100 yards, in the centre of which ſtands the County hall: before it there is a colonade projecting about five yards, compoſed of twelve ſolid pillars, ſix in a row, each 21 feet long, without a joint. The Court itſelf is half a circle; round which there are 12 other ſolid pillars of 18 feet long; on theſe reſt the ſtone beams which ſupport the roof. The Court of Juſtice is well calculated for ſeeing and hearing, the audience being raiſed one above another upon ſteps a foot and a half broad, in the manner of the Greek and Roman theatres.

From the priſoners bar there is a private paſſage into the Gaol, to bring them through into Court. On the left of the Hall is the entrance to the Gaol, and the Turnkey's Lodge. After paſſing the veſtibule is the Debtors Yard, which is both ſpacious and airy, 72 feet by 63, excluſive of the Terrace, 63 feet by 17, and overlooks a large tract of country. Over the Turnkey's Lodge and a ſmall arcade of nine feet, there is a day-room, 24 feet 6, by 18 feet 6, and 13 feet high, with a ciſtern of water, a ſtone ſink, and ſtone ſhelves to ſet the proviſions upon; and a ſleeping-room adjoining, 20 feet by 18 feet, and 13 feet high, well lighted and ventilated; under the ſtairs is a ſmall cellar to put the coals in. On the right hand ſide of the yard is another day-room, 24 feet by 20, and 12 feet 6 inches high, with a ciſtern of water and ſtone ſink, a pantry and ſtone ſhelves for proviſions. Above this is a ſleeping-room, 32 feet by 20, and 13 feet 6 inches high, well lighted and ventilated. Theſe four rooms are for common-ſide Debtors, who are allowed a ſtraw bed, two blankets, and a coverlit lined with flannel, by the County; at the top of the ſtairs is a large ciſtern of

* Awakened, as from ſlumber, among the ſpirits of the elect, where the ſoul enjoys a more intimate communion with her Maker.

† Salary from the Crown 18*l.* 5*s.* *per ann.*

of water, used to cleanse the sewers in this part of the prison.

On the left hand side of the yard are two stories of small sleeping-rooms, twelve in number; ten of which are 13 feet 6 by 7 feet 6, and 12 feet high; the end room on each landing 19 feet by 8, and 12 feet high, with fire-places. Two pleasant day-rooms adjoin each, 19 feet 6 by 15 feet, and 13 feet high, with two windows in each room; these are for Master's side Debtors. No cisterns with water in these apartments, but there is a pump well supplied with spring water in the centre of the yard. Each sleeping-room contains one bed, for which, if found by the Keeper, the prisoner pays 2*s.* *per* week; if the prisoner finds his own bed, he pays 1*s.* *per* week, which is accounted for, to the County, by the Keeper. Debtors have not access to their sleeping-rooms during the day; the bedsteads on which they sleep are two iron trestels with boards, painted and varnished. At the extremity of the yard, on the right hand side, is a passage, 81 feet by 6, leading into another yard, 63 feet square, exclusive of the terrace, 63 feet by 17, on the further side of which is the Infirmary, 42 feet by 18, with convalescent rooms adjoining, 13 feet high, airy, and well ventilated; at the end is a large cistern of water supplied from the river.

Opposite to these are the Women Debtors' apartments; of which description there are at present but two. A sitting-room, 20 feet by 17, and a sleeping-room, 23 feet by 20, both airy, and well ventilated. A large cistern with water to cleanse the sewer; and in the centre of the court-yard is a pump, well supplied with spring water.

In the centre of the Lobby, or Passage, is the great staircase; down which, by a descent of *fifty steps*, (the ground being on different levels), are the Felons court-yards. Round the staircase are the Constable's apartments, consisting of two elegant parlours, and a kitchen on the first floor, and five handsome bed-rooms above. The front parlour projects about four yards beyond the lower parts of the house, and is surrounded by a stone terrace, 6 feet 10 inches broad, with open iron palisadoes, from which the Keeper has a full view of the Felons' yards, inclosed by a boundary-wall 25 feet high. They are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, divided by partition-walls, 10 feet 9 inches high, each of which is furnished with its own distinct apartments. No. 2, 3, and 4, each consisting of a spacious court, 75 feet by 57, and a pump well supplied with good spring water, in the centre of each, with an arcade, 20 feet by 15, and two day-rooms to each yard, 14 feet 6 by 13 feet 6; and above two stories of sleeping-cells, each 8 feet 6 by 6 feet 4, six cells in each story. The end yards, No. 1 and 5, are 56 feet by 29, with a day-room to each, 14 feet 10 by 11 feet; the arcades 19 feet by 15, these have only six sleeping-cells, three in each story. Each cell is provided with a cast-iron bedstead, 27 inches wide, perforated with small round holes, on which is a straw mattress, a straw bed, two blankets, and a coverlit lined with flannel. The felons' apartments are all of stone and iron; and the roofs, which are on the same level with the debtors' yard, are also of stone, painted to prevent the weather from making the cells damp. Round the felons' apartments and court-yards is an area of four yards broad, flagged four feet wide, the other part gravelled, which they cross going to Chapel.

The female felons are separated from the males. The Chapel, which is directly under the front room and terrace of the Keeper's house, is a very neat little building, ornamented with seven solid pillars 18 feet long. The felons sit in five seats or boxes 12 feet by 6 feet 8, corresponding with their respective court-yards, over which is a gallery erected for the debtors. The keeper's pew is behind the clergyman, and the communion table below, where the sacrament is administered from four to six times a year. On each side the chapel in a straight line are 18 solitary cells 7 feet 8 by 6 feet 4; each has a small anti-room 8 feet 2 by 7 feet 8, and 8 feet 6 inches high (three of these are made into workshops, and seven out of the remainder may be heated by a stove for that purpose); over which on each side are work-rooms for debtors, the roofs of which, being of flagged stone, form the terraces in the debtors and the infirmary courts; in front of which are two rows of iron-railing placed a little distant from each other, in order to prevent the debtors or their friends from seeing or conversing with the felons below. There is a warm and cold bath, and a stove to purify the prisoners'

priſoners' infected cloaths, which are taken from them on coming into priſon, and the gaol uniform put on. Such debtors as work have two-thirds of their earnings; but there are few except taylors and ſhoemakers can get employ, as Cheſter is not a manufacturing city. Felons have half their earnings, out of which they receive three ſhillings *per* week (when working), beſides the gaol allowance; the remainder is paid to them, or remitted for the aſſiſtance of their families, if any, or on producing a certificate of their good behaviour at the end of three months after diſcharged. There is a book kept in the priſon for viſiting magiſtrates to enter their remarks; and the earnings of the priſoners are accounted for at each Eaſter ſeſſions. I cannot help here expreſſing my regret at the loſs to this City of that able and upright magiſtrate, the Rev. Dr. Peploe Ward (who by the late Act is obliged to reſide nine months in the year at Ely). By his active energies and unremitting attention, Induſtry and Morality were encouraged and inculcated; and poſſeſſing temporal authority to make his ſpiritual advice reſpected, his influence was felt through every department of this priſon.

The only legacies I find on record are Mr. *John Norney*, Citizen and Merchant-taylor of *London*; by his will, 10th October, 1615, he left 6*s.* 8*d.* to be diſtributed on Candlemas yearly for ever by the Mayor to the poor priſoners in money or bread.

*Valentine Broughton* of *Cheſter*, Alderman, by his will 16th June, 1603, left 13*s.* 4*d.* to be diſtributed Michaelmas and Lady-day yearly for ever by the Mayor, to the priſoners in the Caſtle, by equal portions, or 20 days after.

The above written liſt of gifts are true copies. *Tho. Tagg*, Cl. Pacis.

N. B. Theſe are regularly paid (1805) by the Mayor.

Priſoners 28th December, 1803: debtors 28; felons, &c. 14: 26th October, 1805: debtors 38; felons, &c. 25. Of the debtors 13 were at work, and one of them, a ſhoemaker, had ſaved upwards of 10*l.*; and of the felons ſeven were at work. Every one of the priſoners attended Chapel the next day, where their appearance was clean, and their behaviour orderly and attentive to a ſerious and appropriate diſcourſe; and the worthy Chaplain has a diſcretionary power to diſtribute moral and religious books as he thinks neceſſary.

There is a ſingularity in the manner of the treatment of the priſoners who are left for execution, which merits mention. They are delivered by the conſtable or his deputy at a ſtone called Glover's-ſtone, a little way diſtant from the gaol, into the hands of the Sheriffs of the City, who receive them at that ſtone, which is the extreme limit of the Caſtle precincts, and from thence convey them to the place of execution, which they alſo have the charge of.

The rules and regulations are excellent, and are printed and ſtuck up in various parts of the priſon, which is kept remarkably clean. The County Magiſtrates have ſhewn great liberality in providing every comfort which can attend the privation of liberty; and of pity to the miſery of even the moſt guilty. In the choice of a Gaoler the qualities of the man ſeem particularly to have been attended to; mild and patient in his manners, humane and firm in his conduct, much reſpected, and ſatisfaction is viſibly demonſtrated in the countenance of all the priſoners.

There is an elegant Armoury building at the extremity of the Caſtle-yard (where the towers ſtood) 120 feet by 45, for ſtoring 30,000 ſtand of arms; the front and each end are of white ſtone, and built by the County, the remainder to be done by Government. A handſome ſtone gateway of about 12 feet leads to the Judges' lodgings; but what ſurprized me extremely was, an immenſe powder-magazine within 10 yards of theſe elegant buildings. One convenient and very ſafe (in caſe of exploſion) might be built near the banks of the river, a little diſtant from the City.

The Exchequer at Cheſter is a very antient Court. In all probability it had its inſtitution from one of the firſt Earls of Cheſter ſoon after the Conqueſt, who were poſſeſſed of abſolute and regal power; for the Conqueror gave his nephew Hugh Lupus, as the words of the Grant expreſs, "*Totum hunc comitatum tenendum ſibi et hered. ita liberè per gladium ſicut Rex ipſe tenebat Angliæ Coronam.*"

The officers of the Court are the Chamberlain, Vice-chamberlain, Baron, Deputy-baron, Seal-keeper, Examiner, Bailiff Itinerant, Filacer, Meſſenger, Cryer, the County and City Gaolers,

Gaolers, and the clerks in Court. Its jurisdiction extends only over the County and City of *Chester*; persons living out of the same are not compellable to appear by process, unless they have lands or effects within one or the other of them.

The Court is of a mixed nature, taking cognizance not only of equitable matters, but also of cases purely legal, so far as respects the recovery of debts.

The proceedings are by subpœna, bill, and answer, the same as in the Court of Chancery.

The bills which are for the recovery of debts, suggest that the bond, note, &c. is lost, or that the complainant has no witnesses to prove his demand.

If a defendant neglect to appear at the return of the subpœna, he is committed to gaol by attachment for contempt, till he either enters an appearance, or, if for want of an answer, till he puts in his answer.

A person may be held to bail in the first instance for a debt of 10*l.* or upwards, upon adding to the usual affidavit of the debt, "that the complainant well knows the defendant, and believes that he will not appear by the ordinary process of subpœna of the Court, and perform the orders thereof without surety; for that he is a person of weak estate and much indebted, as the deponent hath heard, and verily believes to be true."

This mode of proceeding is not resorted to but in cases where the defendant is in the circumstances stated in the affidavit.

In the City Goal an alteration has taken place which I despaired of. The dungeon was dry; the only time I ever saw it so, though I have visited it for more than thirty years. A man who was committed for felony, soon after my last visit, had the resolution to attempt to drain it; and he told me that he emptied more than 20 buckets of water and filth out of it; the City then humanely had it secured from the springs, as it has been dry ever since. This man afterwards attempted to escape, but he was punished severely for it; having, in addition to the heavy double irons on his legs, a strong iron belt round his waist, and an iron collar round his neck with a prong that went down his back; these, he told me, he had on for three months, but the keeper said only *two*. In this prison are the only *iron gloves* I ever saw. The gaoler told me he had lived in the Leeward Islands some years, where they were frequently used on the Negroes; that, on his return to Chester and appointment to the office of Gaoler, he had got a pair made. This, certainly, shews a severity of disposition. Prisoners, 26th October, 1805: debtors 6, felons 3, petty offenders 2. Having given a full description of this wretched prison (*North Gate*), in the Magazine of January, 1804, I conclude, dear Sir, your obliged and faithful humble servant, J. Neild.

*To Dr. Lettsom, London.*

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Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 6.

IN my way through Coventry this summer, I was disappointed in not meeting with Mr. Sharp, who, I understand, has taken up the History of that City, undertaken by J. W. Piercy, announced in your vol. LXII. p. 1083, and inquired after in your vol. LXIII. p. 1164. He will much gratify a constant reader, either by letter addressed to you or your publication, if he would give information what prospect there is of seeing this interesting work in print.

I purchased a plan of Coventry, pendrawn by Mr. Briggham a surgeon of the place, and not engraved. Q.

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Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 10.

WE have seen in the newspapers the trial of a *Quaker* for cruelty to a dog belonging to one of his neighbours; we have read that the same newspapers were desired to do away the imputation from a person of such a religious persuasion. It is well known how sophistically the Society disavow their members who do any thing likely to bring disgrace on them. I remember an instance of one of the Society, who, in the same spirit of resentment, affecting reconciliation with a person who had offended him, insidiously invited him to take hold on a poker which he, knowing of his visit, had previously heated at the wrong end. What now, Mr. Urban, must we think of the spirit that prompts men to such malevolent duplicity? F.

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Mr. Urban, *Louth, Aug.* 28.

YOU, some time since, advertised Proposals for publishing, by Subscription, my philological, or lexicographical Chart, containing all the Hebrew and Chaldee Words in the Books of the Old Testament, with their

their various Significations in one View *. Though the propoſals were advertiſed only once, yet I have been honoured with the names of ſeveral reſpectable Clergymen, and of the following learned Prelates:

Lord Biſhop of London.
Lord Biſhop of Durham, 5 copies.
Lord Biſhop of Landaff.
Lord Biſhop of Peterborough.
Lord Biſhop of St. David's, 2 copies.

Nevertheleſs, the number of my ſubſcribers is, I apprehend, inſufficient to enable me to publiſh the Work, without the uſual patronage of the Univerſity of Cambridge, which conſiſts in defraying the expence of publiſhing; and to which (from what has been ſaid in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXII. p. 317, 318,) it ſhould ſeem that the work is juſtly entitled. The work has been examined and approved by the learned and celebrated Profeſſor Carlyle. The ſtatutes of the Univerſity are, it is well known, favourable to the ſtudy of Hebrew; and expectations have been excited, and encouragement given, that the work ſhould be publiſhed at the expence of that learned body. And I perſuade myſelf, Mr. Urban, that not only every impartial reader of your valuable Miſcellany, but every impartial member of the Univerſity, will allow that I have a reaſonable claim to ſome compenſation for the indefatigable labour with which my Hebrew works, and the Chart in particular, have been executed, and the great expence with which they have been attended †. Poſſibly, therefore, the Univerſity may, by publiſhing my Chart, enable me to communicate to the ſubſcribers, and the world at large, a work, the deſign of which is to render the Hebrew Writings of the Old Teſtament more eaſily and perfectly underſtood: and, thereby, to promote (in ſome degree) the intereſts of Religion, and, conſequently, of Society in general: a work which is intended to illuſtrate an important branch of ſound literature, the cultivation of which might, if properly encouraged, prove of ſome conſequence to the honour of the Univerſity, and undoubtedly bears a near relation to the final and principal object of the founders of moſt of the reſpective Colleges, and of Trinity College in particular.

Yours, &c. ROBERT UVEDALE.

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Mr. URBAN, *Axbridge, Auguſt* 18.

IN Aſhbourne Church, Derbyſhire, is a beautiful monument by Banks, raiſed by Sir Brooke Boothby to the memory of his only daughter, a child of ſix years of age. Nobody ought ever to overlook this, as it is, perhaps, the moſt intereſting and pathetic object in England. The account here ſent of it is taken from Dr. Mavor's "Britiſh Touriſt;" and if any of your correſpondents in the neighbourhood of Aſhbourne would have the goodneſs to forward to you a drawing thereof, it would be highly gratifying, I am led to apprehend, to the majority of your readers.

"Simplicity and elegance," ſays the Touriſt, "appear in the workmanſhip, tenderneſs and innocence in the image. On a marble pedeſtal and ſlab, like a low table, is a mattreſs, with the child lying on it, both, likewiſe, in white marble. Her cheek, expreſſive of ſuffering mildneſs, reclines on the pillow, and her little fevered hands gently reſt on each other near to her head. The plain and only drapery is a frock, the ſkirt flowing eaſily out before, and a ribbon ſaſh, the knot twiſted forward as it were by the reſtleſſneſs of pain, and the two ends ſpread out in the ſame direction with the frock. The

* To the deſcription which accompanies the Chart, is added an Appendix, compriſing a Refutation of the Doctrines of Profeſſor Wilſon, of St. Andrew's, concerning the nature of the Hebrew Radixes, and their arrangement in Hebrew Lexicons.

† In 1798, I took the degree of M. A. at Cambridge, chiefly in conſequence of having been, in ſome meaſure, encouraged to offer myſelf a candidate for the Profeſſorſhip of Hebrew, on a vacancy of that chair. No perſon can be elected Regius Profeſſor of Hebrew, who has not taken, at leaſt, the degree of M. A. "Qui ad Hebraicam Lecturam eligetur ſit minimum vel Magiſter Artium, vel Baccalaureus Theologiæ, vel Doctor ejuſdem Facultatis." Stat. Coll. S. S. Trin. Cant. Cap. 41. It may not be improper to add, that the above paſſage was taken from a MS volume (which has been above a century in the poſſeſſion of my family,) containing all the Charters, King's Letters, and Statutes, and an Account of the Eſtates, Benefactors, and Maſters, of Trinity College; with curious notes by a Clergyman, formerly Fellow of the Society; who obſerves, reſpecting the 41ſt ſtatute in particular, that it "is manifeſtly imperfect, as the penal clauſe towards the end is left out."

delicate

delicate naked feet are careleſſly folded over each other; and the whole appearance is as if ſhe had juſt turned in the toſſings of her illneſs, to ſeek a cooler or an eaſier place of reſt.

"The man whom this does not affect, need not proceed any farther in his tour. His heart is not formed to reliſh the beauties of nature or of art. The inſcriptions round this charming monument are as follows:

*Italian ſide.*

1ſt. Right ſide on the ſlab:

"Lei che'l ciel ne moſtra terra n'aſconde."

2nd. *Immediately beneath, on the Pedeſtal:*

"Le creſpe chiompe d'or puro lucente
El lampeggiar del angelico riſo
Che ſoleanfar in terra un Paradiſo
Poca poluere ſon che nulla ſente."

*Engliſh ſide.*

3rd. Left hand, on the ſlab:

"I was not in ſafety, neither had I reſt, and the trouble came."

4th. *Beneath, on the Pedeſtal:*

"To Penelope,
only Child of Sir Brooke and Dame Susannah Boothby,
born April 11th, 1785, died March 13th, 1791.
She was in form and intellect moſt exquiſite. The unfortunate parents ventured their all on this frail bark, and the wreck was total."

*Latin ſide.*

5th. At her head, on the ſlab:

Omnia tecum unà perierunt gaudia noſtra.

6th. *Beneath, on the Pedeſtal:*

"Tu verò felix & beata Penelope mea, quæ tot tantiſque miſeriis unà morte perfuncta es."

*French ſide.*

7th. Other end of the ſlab:

"Beauté! c'eſt donc ici ton dernier azile."

8th. *Beneath on the Pedeſtal.*

"Son cerceuil ne la contient pas toute entiere. Il attend le reſte de ſa proie. Il ne l'attendra pas long tems."

"To all theſe expreſſions of grief," Dr. Mavor very properly aſks, "might not one of conſolation be added?—

"Weep not; the Damſel is not dead, but ſleepeth."

I do not know whether any engraving of this Monument has been publiſhed, but whether ſo or not, a repreſentation thereof would give great pleaſure to many of Mr. Urban's readers and correſpondents, and particularly to

Sympathia.

Gent. Mag. *September*, 1806.

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Mr Urban, *York, Sept.* 8.

Having heard by various friends, as well as by reading in your Miſcellany, that the walls and gates of the renowned and antient City of York were either pulled down, or about to undergo ſo ſad a fate, I reſolved in my journey Northwards this ſummer to take York in my way, and fully inveſtigate the truth of theſe reports. I am juſt got back to my inn from a circuit round the City, and loſe no time in tranſmitting to you the reſult of my ſurvey; intereſting poſſibly to ſome, while to others my items may paſs unheeded and deſpiſed.

It is now 16 years ſince I firſt viſited this place ſo abounding with hiſtoric lore, when a zealous endeavour was manifeſted to render every honour to the Gates and Walls, by keeping them in conſtant repair; and I found them in the beſt condition that could either be deſired or expected. Say there was a kind of obligation for the Corporation to keep alive attention to their antient warlike memorials, certain eſtates being by Royal gifts ſet apart for this purpoſe; and it certainly redounded to the credit and honour of thoſe individuals in whoſe breaſts the expenditure remained, to find the objects of their protection in ſuch high order and preſervation.

The lapſe of years ſince the above date has brought about innumerable changes in the diſpoſitions of men; their manner of thinking has been turned, their veneration for remote regal inſtitutions and magnificent works much eſtranged; and to thoſe black and peſtiferous principles that have of late poiſoned the habits of mankind, we muſt account for that contempt in which the memory of our anceſtors is ſo generally held. I will not ſuppoſe York's honeſt citizens at this hour leſs prone to be faithful to their truſt than 16 years ago; yet at any rate ſomething muſt have ariſen to ſet aſide the application of the depoſit, or elſe there would have been no occaſion for this addreſs; which thoſe who hold compliance with departed injunctions a moral duty will think highly neceſſary.

The ſeveral gates, poſterns, with the encircling line of wall and towers, are certainly in being, but in the worſt condition that can be imagined: let me ſay, totally neglected. The gates as yet betray no direct viſible ſigns of dilapi-

dilapidation, but the walls may be conſidered as abſolute ruins; not that ſort of ruin which Time with "ſtealing ſteps" brings on, but that ſort of ruin cauſed by wanton and premeditated deſpoliation. Innumerable battlements are diſmantled, large breaches in the wall from 50 to 100 feet every where to be met with; and the foſſes are filled with the fragments of combined maſonry. Affecting ſight! Queſtioning a paſſer-by as to the more immediate cauſe of ſuch univerſal havock, I received for anſwer: "Particular individuals were frequently obſerved undermining and throwing down the more fractured parts of the wall, not alone for their amuſement, but by private inſtructions and encouragement; ſo that in a ſhort time a report may be made from a particular quarter, that the walls, &c. are *paſt* all repair; thus giving a colour to an intended application that is about to be made to higher powers, for *leave* to *pull down*, *remove*, *get rid of*, and utterly *ſweep out*, the whole quarry of maſonry." Thus are the good citizens intent on deſtroying their ariſtocratic trophies, and proofs of antient art; they being more deſirous to be thought good "levellers," than good "ſupporters;" old embattled walls to them having leſs charms than new bridewells and county gaols; the remote reference to one being not ſo ready (in point of ſentiment) as the direct tendency (all underſtand this) of the other. Farther, the famous Ouſe Bridge, and the moſt curious building on it, has really, and in very deed, been voted, in grave and wiſe council, "NUISANCES." An important and extraordinary ſubject of Antiquity, a Nuiſance! By this *judicious* decree, the bridge and building on it will ſoon fall a ſacrifice to capricious opinion and falſe improvement. Shocking reflection! that parties of ſuperannuated ſurveyors, purblind carpenters, and doating maſons, in every corner of the land, ſhould hold in their hands the deſtiny of England's Antiquities! York, York, thus will your ſtone-girt memorials of Roman emperors, Engliſh monarchs, battles, ſieges, and the long liſt of great events which thou art heir to, be frittered and done away, leaving but a ſhadow of what "once was;" and nought remain of all your boaſted pride, but dark and melancholy ſtreets, unviſited by curious ſtrangers, ſhops unemployed, manſions untenanted; until at laſt your name with your glories expire, and be no more heard!

Being deſirous to view the late alteration made, and the repairs and *reſtorations* going on in the Minſter, I took my walk round the fabric; cannot ſay I received that ſatisfaction I was deſired to give way to; therefore, as I am not a Profeſſionaliſt in matters of this ſort, I leave the deſcription of theſe undertakings to other hands. By the bye, ſpeaking of people of this caſt, I encountered on the ſpot a certain Architect, buſy in making plans, elevations, &c. of the intire building; and, as I am rather of an inquiſitive turn, I put theſe queries, concluding ſuch a perſon qualified to ſpeak upon the buſineſs. "What is your opinion of the works going on here? Are they carrying things back to their priſtine ſhew, or what are they about? Do they utterly recant, or only reform? Do they truly reſtore, or only *improve*? How is it? Give us matter of fact." I received no ſatisfaction from my interrogatories, the man being of a ſhy moroſe humour, no way inclined to be communicative; and the only anſwer I could ſcrew out of him was: "I am here to ſurvey and make drawings, not to criticiſe or condemn." So he left me abruptly, to mount up to the ſummit of the great centre tower; upon which, being rather mortified, I left the church to continue on my propoſed tour.

Yours, &c. TIMOTHY TOUCH.

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MR. URBAN, *Chelſea, Sept.* 8.

AS the letter under the ſignature Y. R. reſpecting the inventor of the Life-Boat, in p. 621, has excited ſome rather ſingular ſuſpicions in the breaſt of one of your Correſpondents, I ſhall at once remove the baſis of the greater part of his ſurmiſes and querulous ſpeculations, by avowing myſelf the writer of the letter alluded to, ſigned Y. R.

Having thus far cleared the ground, I muſt alſo ſtate, that never having ſeen the "*well-written pamphlet*" mentioned by W. N. C. and acknowledged by Mr. Hails, I muſt conſequently be unable to take any notice of the "*flinty matter*" it contains; but, as it purports to be "An Enquiry into the Invention of THE Life-Boat," I would wiſh to aſk, whether the circumſtances that led to my obtaining a patent in the year 1785 for that invention, not under the expreſs term *Life-*

*Life-Boat*, but as an unimmergible boat; or one that could neither be overset or sunk by the united powers of wind and water, are detailed? Are the experiments made in the subsequent year stated and explained? Is any notice taken of the boat with a *curved keel*, which I made into a Life-Boat for the Rev. Dr. Sharpe of Bamborough, on the coast of Northumberland; and which on that coast saved the lives of many sufferers from shipwreck, long before the proposals of the Shields Committee appeared? Did either Mr. Woodhave, Mr. Greathead, or indeed any other person, give to the publick any idea of a Life-Boat till after the year 1785, when my invention brought the subject under consideration? In that year my Patent was publicly enrolled in the Patent-office; many advertisements inserted in the public papers; the specification soon after printed in the Repertory of Arts; many experiments made with my Boats by myself, by Sir Sidney Smith, and by other persons, on the Thames, at Margate, and at Ramsgate. I had also the honour of stating my ideas to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to the Duke of Northumberland, to Earl Howe, and to many other scientific Noblemen and gentlemen. By these various means the subject of a Life-Boat was brought into extensive discussion, not only in England, but also in several parts of the Continent of Europe: and a Boat supposed to be particularly adapted to the Northern coasts of England was by me fitted up (in addition to its Curved Keel), according to my Patent, for a Life Boat, and actually used for that purpose at Bamborough, under the direction of Dr. Sharpe; and by its use alone, no inconsiderable number of shipwrecked seamen were preserved to their families and their country. All this occurred previous to the publication even of the proposals of the Shields Committee; and yet Mr. W. A. Hails roundly asserts, "Mr. Lukin, then, is not the Inventor of the Life-Boat;" because, in 1789, four years after I had exerted myself to give this discovery the utmost possible publicity, a Life-Boat was built at Shields, and I did not prosecute the piraters of my Invention; and then confidently adds, "Is not this conclusive?" I as confidently answer, No.

It will, I trust, be allowed, that satisfactory reasons might possibly have occurred to deter me from an appeal to the Law, without impugning my title and claim to the honour of giving to the publick the first idea of a Life-Boat; and that at least one such satisfactory reason operated upon my mind may also perhaps be allowed, when I declare, that I received pleasure rather than chagrin, when I was informed that a Boat was built at Shields upon the principles I had made public. I trust it may also be allowed, from an investigation of my conduct, that pecuniary profit was never my first object in this business: the most anxious wish of my heart was to see the Invention as extensively useful as possible, although Mr. W. A. Hails seems to think that liberality of sentiment cannot fall to the lot of an inhabitant of the Metropolis; I felt much satisfaction, notwithstanding my Patent, in giving sketches, information, and assistance, to all persons who expressed any desire of extending the use of such Boats.

In the present state of the controversy it is also worthy of observation, that although a Life-Boat was built at Shields in the year 1789, yet NO PUBLIC APPLICATION WAS MADE IN CONSEQUENCE OF IT, TILL AFTER THE TERM OF MY PATENT WAS EXPIRED. I do not now inquire why 11 or 12 years were suffered to elapse before this supposed Invention was made public: I only state the fact, that it was not till that time that the Model of a Life-Boat from Shields was exhibited to the Society of Arts, &c. and that an application to Parliament for a pecuniary reward was made. When informed of these transactions, I certainly did hope that the very considerable expence I had incurred in obtaining the Patent, and making the previous and subsequent experiments (and which has never been in any way repaid to me), might have entitled my Invention to more notice and investigation from those learned bodies to whom the applications were made, than it obtained from them.

On mentioning my case to some distinguished Members of Parliament, still possessing a seat in that honourable House, they gave it as their decided opinion, that if I appealed to the Committee appointed to consider Mr. Greathead's petition, if it did not obtain remuneration for me, it would most undoubtedly defeat his petition, and prevent him from receiving the proposed grant. I determined, therefore, to leave

leave the queſtion without any active oppoſition, rather than realize the fable of the dog in the manger, and deprive any man of that gratuity, which the circumſtance of my having taken out a Patent rendered it probable I might not obtain for myſelf.

If Mr. Hails can adduce any motive equally diſintereſted, for having contemptuouſly aſperſed my claim to the original Invention of the Life-Boat, he cannot deprive me of the conſcious ſatisfaction of having contributed, both directly by my own exertions, and indirectly through thoſe who have borrowed the principles of my Invention, to preſerve many valuable lives to my country, and to alleviate the ſorrows of ſuffering humanity.

Could Mr. Hails lay any claim to the character he beſtows on me of a "ſhame-faced mortal," he would not perhaps have rendered it neceſſary for me to obſerve, that angry petulance does not generally promote the cauſe of Science; that a pert queſtion "is not this concluſive?" or an arrogant unſupported "then," does not always decide a controverſy; and that the introduction of ſuch puerilities as "gingerbread work," and "flimſy preſervatives," into a diſcuſſion on an important and valuable diſcovery, ſanctioned by the approbation of men not leſs diſtinguiſhed for their talents, than honoured for their reſpectability, if it ſhould happen to pleaſe the "ſimple people in the country," will certainly not gratify the candid and philoſophical enquirer after truth.

I have no curioſity to inquire into the local ſquabbles of a remote country town, nor any ambition to take a part in the unimportant diſcuſſion, whether Mr. Woodhave or Mr. Greathead is moſt entitled to the gratitude of the publick. I wiſh not to detract from the merit of any man's exertions; and am only deſirous of aſſerting that fair and equitable claim, which Truth and Juſtice, ſupported by *facts* and *dates*, may be found to adjudge me. In the opinion of every impartial examiner, I believe my unrewarded Invention will be found to have fully anſwered all the purpoſes of a Life-Boat, long before the Shields Boats were built; and as theſe laſt are only applicable to the caſe of relief in diſtreſs, my Invention, which is equally applicable to Sailing Boats, muſt appear much ſuperior to them, being calculated not only to afford relief when neceſſary, but alſo as Packet Boats, Pleaſure Boats, &c. to *prevent* the frequent recurrence of the fatal accidents ariſing from the overſetting and ſinking of common Boats from ſtorms or miſmanagement; as neither Rowing Boats nor Sailing Boats, conſtructed upon the principles I have ſtated, can be either overſet or ſunk.

Mr. Hails mentions the "general uſe that Life-Boats are come into;" but to me it appears, and many recent melancholy accidents confirm the opinion, that the Invention ſanctioned by my Patent, and by conſiderable ſubſequent experience, has not yet obtained that public and general notice to which its importance ſeems to entitle it. I have therefore prepared, and intend ſhortly to publiſh, a pamphlet on the ſubject, with the earneſt hope, that it may be the means of directing the public attention to an object of ſuch great and obvious utility. LIONEL LUKIN.

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Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 18.

ABSENCE from London having deprived me of the pleaſure of peruſing your two laſt Numbers, I was not aware until within theſe few days, that any public notice had been taken of my letter, p. 405, on the ſubject of the Statue about to be erected to *Mr. Pitt* at Cambridge. I now obſerve, p. 494, a few remarks, which are propoſed as a reply; in conſequence of which, I again beg your indulgence, while I ſubmit a few obſervations on the paper referred to.

Your Correſpondent expreſſes his ſurpriſe at the argument I have taken up; and I beg leave in an equal degree to expreſs my own, that ſo able and ſpirited a writer ſhould, while he is replying, entirely *loſe ſight* of my argument, and direct his forces to a point which has not been diſputed. I hope, Sir, that my zeal in behalf of my own countrymen will not, like your Correſpondent on the other ſide, lead me into the ſame inconſiſtency. I ſhall endeavour to underſtand him, and to offer my remarks on what is really ſtated or objected. When I ſay "his zeal on the other ſide," I beg not to be underſtood as implying, that he intends in the ſlighteſt degree to diſcourage his profeſſional countrymen; on the contrary, I would impartially take notice of the ſoothing encouragement and animating conſolation which he imparts to them.

He begins by obſerving, that it is "no mark of patriotiſm to adorn our Univer-

Univerſities with the *very moderate* productions of the Britiſh ſchool of Sculpture." He next implies, that we have not a man among us capable of contributing to the memory of Mr. Pitt: but he adds, by way of alleviation, "here let not my countrymen think I *underrate* their talents!" He then proceeds,—"Is it to be wondered at that Italy, the mother of the Arts, that country which gave birth to Michael Angelo, &c. ſhould bear away the palm in matters of taſte?"

Here is a ſpirited interrogative, in anſwer to which I would obſerve, that if the writer will do me the honour to look at my paper to which he is replying, he will find the queſtion altogether unneceſſary; as that paper acknowledges the equality, and even ſuperiority, of the Italian Artiſts in works of a more claſſical deſcription; and only endeavours to prove the ſuperior advantage of employing a Britiſh Artiſt on works ſimilar to the ſtatue in queſtion: my arguments therefore, being unanſwered, will, I hope, be ſtill allowed their full force.

The writer then ſays, "Let us be contented with our ſuperiority in philoſophical and moral enquiry, . . . in manufactures, and knowledge of our rights, &c." I truſt the Univerſity of Cambridge will never be influenced by ſuch a mode of reaſoning;—to ſit down contented with preſent attainments!!

Such ſentiments tend to paralize the arm of every active genius, and to damp the riſing ardour of every mind emulous of perfection. What would become of your Correſpondent's argument, if the antient Empires of Greece and Rome had acted on this principle; if, contented with their military proweſs, and their "acknowledged ſuperiority" in other ſciences, they had neglected to encourage the Arts among themſelves; and when they wiſhed to commemorate a Hero or a Senator, they had ſent their money to Egypt or Aſſyria, together with a deſcription of the ſort of man they wiſhed to have carved, and the kind of look they would like him to aſſume? No, it was native encouragement, and the conſequent ambition excited among the Artiſts of thoſe days, which now enables your Correſpondent to ſpeak ſo highly and ſo juſtly in favour of their productions.

He next wiſhes "not to be underſtood to depreciate the ſtudy of the arts in this kingdom," which he has great reaſon to hope, notwithſtanding the "*very moderate*" abilities of the preſent day, will, *if duly encouraged* (in any other way than by the Statue in queſtion), ſpread the ſcience of true taſte among us." He then adds ſome proofs, that "the Arts are *beginning* to receive their due deference in this country." I truſt that the works of a Roubiliac, a Nollekins, a Flaxman, and a Bacon, will be conſidered by the Univerſity of Cambridge as "beginnings" ſufficiently promiſing, to induce them to venture on affording the important patronage now in their power to beſtow.

Your Correſpondent returns upon me with ſome force; he enquires, if I would wiſh to ſee my "hero burleſqued in the manner of the Statues in St. Paul's?" which are, he adds, "equally devoid of accuracy of reſemblance, and of the deviations of an Artiſt?" I am greatly indebted to him for this queſtion. To his enquiry I anſwer, that I by no means wiſh to ſee the Statue of Mr. Pitt executed in a manner ſimilar to the works referred to; and I intreat the Gentlemen of Cambridge, if they ſhould employ any Britiſh Artiſt on the occaſion of Mr. Pitt's Statue, that they will adopt a much wiſer arrangement in the execution of this work, than the ridiculous rules exiſting in St. Paul's Cathedral will allow of. I have authority for ſtating, that the more apparent defects of thoſe works are attributable not to the Artiſts employed, but to the inquiſitorial *reſtrictions* they have been under; from a certain knowledge of which I am confident in aſſerting, that St. Paul's neither is or ever will be a juſt criterion of Britiſh art, until ſome more ſalutary arrangements be adopted.

I ſhall juſt ſtate a few facts, which may be relied on, and leave it to the candour of your Correſpondent and the publick at large to judge, what the inventive poetical genius of an Artiſt could do under ſuch confinement as theſe facts will diſcloſe.

In that Cathedral all the principal figures muſt be of the ſame height, they muſt all ſtand on the ſame level, they muſt all project to the ſame degree of relief, and their heads muſt range in a row like recruits at a drill! The Monuments are allowed no pyramid, field, or back ground; conſequently no lighter, no more tender, no receding objects can be introduced as a contraſt, giving greater effect to the more prominent!

minent! Not only ſo, but after the Sculptor has produced the moſt appropriate deſign which his genius has enabled him, his model muſt undergo the ordeal of a certain tribunal, who are enabled to cut and curtail his work at pleaſure. Hence we ſee the Statue of Mr. Howard a mere man in the action of walking, inſtead of being in the intereſting employment of ſuccouring or raiſing up a diſtreſſed and fettered fellow mortal, which was the wiſh of the Artiſt, the late Mr. Bacon. Hence alſo the Monument of Capt. Faulkner, by Mr. Roſſi, contains a figure leſs in the compoſition than was originally intended; and the Monument to Captains Riou and Moſs, by the ſame Artiſt, was altered from the original deſign, and made into that monotonous pile which it now exhibits. The Monument of Gen. Dundas, by the preſent Mr. Bacon, has alſo loſt all thoſe emblems and elucidations which an enriched back-ground afforded: and the Monument of Capt. Miller, by Mr. Flaxman, has the appearance of figures cut out of white paper with a pair of ſciſſors, and ſtuck againſt the wall of the church. Theſe are defects, I repeat, not attributable to the Sculptors; and the teſts of national and individual merit muſt be ſought for elſewhere—not in St. Paul's.

Your Correſpondent next refers to Lord Chatham's Monument. He ſays, "Lord Chatham's Statue at Weſtminſter is undoubtedly chaſte, and not without *ſome* of the traits of an Orator; but it has never been claſſed with the productions of Roubiliac." What the writer means by this expreſſion I do not know. He, perhaps, will ſcarcely claſs the beſt of his countrymen's performances with the moſt indifferent of foreigners; but, if general opinion, and the individual teſtimony of men of acknowledged taſte and feeling, give a diſtinction to any work, this Statue will ſtand in a very honourable point of view. It may, however, be replied, that the opinions of men of taſte differ in reference to this Statue; this muſt be acknowledged, for your Correſpondent only allows this Statue "not to be without *ſome* of the traits of an Orator;" while an elegant Poet* ſpeaking of the Statue, and of ſome female repreſentations in the Monument, expreſſes *his* feelings in the following manner:

"Bacon there
Gives more than female beauty to a ſtone,
And Chatham's eloquence to marble lips."

In reference to Roubiliac, this name the writer had better have kept out of ſight. Our certain knowledge of what this Artiſt could do, and the Statue at Cambridge from his chiſel, are the ſtrongeſt evidences that can, perhaps, be produced, that we need not ſend to Italy to get a Statue of Pitt. Every man of taſte can perceive that *nature*, that *effect*, that *expreſſion*, that almoſt every thing which is intereſting, were combined in the works of this Artiſt; whoſe ſtyle of execution was all that forms a contraſt to the Italian ſchool of Sculpture.

I ſincerely hope, Sir, with your Correſpondent, that "neither national prejudice, nor individual patronage," will have undue weight in this important affair. I hope alſo, in juſtice to my countrymen, that the Univerſity will not ſend to St. Paul's in order to find a Sculptor. If I might adviſe, I ſhould recommend that ſome perſons of taſte be deputed to call at the houſes of the principal Sculptors, to ſee what they are about, and to obſerve the manner in which, without deception, their works are going forward; and let them alſo judge by their converſation with the Artiſts, whether they are men of intellect or not, and likely to enter with accuracy into a conception of the character to be commemorated. Let them then ſelect the Artiſt according to the beſt of their judgment.

I would, in concluſion, juſt remind your Correſpondent, that a Prophet has no honour in his own country; and that that very Artiſt, Michael Angelo, whom he can now extol as almoſt giving virtue to the ſoil of Italy, was compelled to bury one of his productions, and make his countrymen fancy that it was an antique, before they would allow that he had merit equal to his own work! It is alſo related in the life of a Britiſh Sculptor, before mentioned, that he was compelled to reſort to a ſimilar ſtratagem. It was aſſerted, that he had no claſſical taſte, that he knew nothing of the antique ſtyle of art; until, in ſecret, he formed his large head of *Jupiter Tonans*, which being miſtaken for an antique by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, the late Lord Beſborough, and ſome connoiſſeurs now living, they were convinced of the ungenerous and miſtaken effect of prejudice;

* Cowper.

dice; particularly, as one gentleman aſſerted he had ſeen the original head abroad, but he could not recollect where.

A PATRIOT.

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Mr. URBAN, *Camberwell, Sept. 2.*

Feſto quid potiùs die
Neptuni faciam? HOR. l. iii. od. 28.

AS the preſent is the ſeaſon in which almoſt every body is flying to the Sea-ſide, ſome for amuſement, others for that benefit which they expect and promiſe themſelves by bathing, I beg you will indulge me once more with a corner in your uſefull Miſcellany for ſome few hints on the ſubject of Bathing; and to allow me to offer a little advice, in my opinion very important, to more than a few of the latter claſs of Sea-viſitors; and eſpecially thoſe whoſe complaints have their cauſe in natural or artificial debility.

I have ever conſidered the cold bath a remedy of no ſmall activity and power, therefore capable of great good, under the direction of experience and judgment; ſo on the other hand, for that very reaſon, I am led to tremble for its conſequence when the adviſer is unqualified; and, although with the beſt intention, too frequently plunges the invalid into the water, often as certainly fatal as if he were drowned at once; the only difference being that the approach of death is delayed for a few weeks, or ſome indefinite time.

It appears to me that all the writers on the ſubject of Cold Bathing, as well as medical practitioners in general, have not ſufficiently attended to ſome few circumſtances of great conſequence in the application of this remedy, to that deſcription of patients above alluded to: and, ſurely it is wonderful! for Nature and miſmanagement make them extremely numerous, eſpecially when it is conſidered, that they are, indeed, very much by far the largeſt number to whom this remedy is very naturally preſcribed.

ONE is the time of day in which their different patients ſhould uſe the Cold Bath, with juſt propriety. The ſtrong and athletic young man, who has committed no great exceſs on the preceding day, and who bathes for pleaſure and exerciſe, will, probably, receive all he wiſhes, and perhaps ſome benefit, from the cuſtomary mode of jumping into the ſea, or cold bath, immediately from his bed; nor will the active fibre of the healthy female ſuffer from ſuch practice. Not ſo will be the caſe with the ailing, the weakly, or debilitated, of either ſex; although, with proper management, the cold bath may be their very beſt remedy.

Too many of theſe go to the Sea, whoſe muſcular action is hardly able to carry on a feeble circulation, ſufficient only for the bare maintenance of life, ſhort, far ſhort, for the purpoſe of health or even comfort, their extremities hardly alive; and, being without farther inſtruction than that, after the uſual preparation of breathing the ſea air for ten days, they are to try the effects of bathing. Accordingly they hurry on their cloaths, from a warm bed, panting under their exertion, for fear they ſhould be too late to bathe with the crowd, thinking, if the ſubject has that attention (and ſo naturally concluding), that what is the cuſtom muſt be right.

I have many times felt much concern to witneſs this buſtle to fatal miſchief; and that at an hour too early by far for ſuch perſons to leave their houſes with ſafety, eſpecially in the Autumn (which, by the bye, is the beſt ſeaſon in which ſuch patients can or ought to bathe, if they hope for benefit); and this ſhivering taſk is undertaken by them long before the ſun has been up a ſufficient time to have exerted its power in ridding the air of the cold and damps of the preceding night; very unfit for the bath when they leave their houſe, and much more ſo when they have waited half an hour on the beach for their turn. What muſt follow ſuch violence offered to the tender frame of ſome delicate, and, perhaps, diſeaſed females; and indeed almoſt every one in a ſtate of conſiderable debility? I will not attempt to deſcribe the immediate conſequences; many will recollect them when they ſhall have felt the advantage of the direction I am about, moſt earneſtly, to recommend to their ſerious attention. The future effects are, I fear, often fatally lamented; ignorant of their cauſe, and when, perhaps, the miſchief is unhappily beyond the reach of remedy.

The Cold Bath ſhould never be uſed without proper advice. Thoſe who have tender lungs, or irritable bowels, ſhould wear a garment of thin flannel next the ſkin, and gauze worſted ſtockings during a courſe of Cold or Sea Bathing; and it will be much to their advantage never to be without it, in ſuch a climate as ours. In the Autumn, as I before obſerved, they will find Sea-

bathing

bathing moſt beneficial; and I believe it will in general be found that ſuch conſtitutions will not bear it well at any previous ſeaſon; and it is not a little curious how long it may be continued with advantage, when begun at this time of year.

I do alſo moſt fervently recommend, as a practice ſanctioned by long experience (and for the benefit of which I have, for ſome years, received the thanks of many friends as well as ſtrangers) that patients of the above deſcription never, on any account, attempt to uſe the Cold Bath till ſome time after breakfaſt; as by this means they will not, as would be the caſe by bathing before breakfaſt, be expoſed to the ſhock of the Cold Bath in the moſt exhauſted ſtate of the conſtitution; but, inſtead of that, they will be as it were fortified by a very proper internal ſtimulus, ready at hand to furniſh the neceſſary re-action to that about to be applied to the whole ſurface; to which may be added, that the relaxation which Nature, even under the relief of the bed, has there ſuffered, is in ſome meaſure done away; and I am ſatisfied, by long attention in carefully obſerving the effects in different ſubjects, that many, ſo far from receiving benefit, have been really injured by following the old cuſtom of bathing early in the morning; a cuſtom that might very probably better ſuit the ſubjects of Queen Elizabeth than it does thoſe of our preſent much-valued Monarch.

I therefore take it for granted, that, in general, the proper time to go into the ſea is from twelve to three o'clock. And, to inſure its good effects with more certainty, it would be well that thoſe who are able ſhould, juſt before they uſe it, walk gently, according to their powers, a mile or two, in order to bring about the freeſt and fulleſt circulation that Nature is capable of performing; thoſe that are unable to accompliſh that by walking ſhould do it on horſeback; and let them be aſſured that ſuch is the beſt ſtate of body in which they can apply the Cold Bath with its happieſt effects. Immediately upon undreſſing for the immerſion, the whole body ſhould be ſmartly rubbed by a ſervant with a dry flannel, or fleſh bruſh, particularly the extremities, till the ſkin has acquired ſome redneſs. We will ſuppoſe it is Sea-water, and the patient is in flannel; therefore, upon getting out, mere drying is ſufficient before dreſſing; after which the ſame kind of exerciſe as that previouſly uſed ſhould be immediately taken. The time to be allotted to the continuance in the water muſt, in a great meaſure, be determined by the feeling; if it be pleaſant, and free from every ſenſe of chill, a few minutes more may be indulged, and will prove rather uſeful than otherwiſe.

Under the advantages of ſuch a mode of practice, the Cold Bath may be uſed daily with great ſucceſs; but the abſolute propriety of its frequent uſe muſt be decided by its effects on the feeling of the patient; and although this mode is with much confidence moſt earneſtly recommended to the moſt delicate, yet I am convinced that the ſubjects of the Cold Bath in general will do well to follow it with equal attention.

As the above was chiefly intended for the benefit of the Sea-bather, and as Sea-bathing is often uſed as a previous meaſure, or preparation, for the future uſe of the common Cold Bath, I think I cannot better conclude than by recommending to notice a letter on the improvement of its uſe, which you did me the favour to publiſh in your Magazine for November 1791. J. B.

*** If we could ſuſpect our correſpondent Viator of any *deception*, it muſt be practiſed on *himſelf*. As we recollect no piece of furniture, dated or undated, of the period which he aſſigns to the Andiron which he communicates to us; we are tempted to ſuſpect the figures of the date have been altered, by time or accident, to that æra. After the diſcuſſion of the age of Arabic numerals among us, by the excellent Antiquary and our correſpondent Mr. Denne, of Wilmington, in the XIIIth volume of the Archæologia, we muſt give up all pretenſion to their æra being coeval with the Conqueror; and when we look to the date of the Andiron at Flimwell near Lamberhurſt, engraved in plate xxviii. of the ſecond volume of the Introduction to the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, it is no hazardous conjecture, that the ſtrength or waggery exerciſed on the knobs of the Andirons, may at ſome time or other have been exerted on the figures. Subject to theſe arguments, we are ready to admit both the letter and the drawing. The ſecond figure in the Walling date (Phil. Tranſ. XLV. p. 618) will be found to reſemble a 5.

We join in our Correſpondent's concern at the profanation of Sundays on Clapham Common, a neighbourhood ſo diſtinguiſhed by ſo many *good* perſons, both Clerical and Lay, whoſe example has not wrought the effect which might have been expected from their doctrines.

146. *Statiſ-*

146. *Statistical History of* Scotland. *By Sir* John Sinclair. *(Continued from p. 738.)*

VOL. X. contains the forty parishes of *Wick*, *Dailly*, *Kilcalmonel* and *Kilberry*, *Kirkliston*, *Kirktoun*, *Tranent*, *Edzell*, *Aberfoyl*, *Cultross*, *Morton*, *Athelstaneford*, *Kirkbride*, *Botriphnie*, *Breffay* and *Burray*, *Leffudden*, or *St. Boswell's*, *Newbattle*, *Ruthwell*, *Glendovan*, *Cluny*, *Salton*, *Morven*, *Laswade*, *Ancrum*, *Clyne*, *Saline*, *Kilninver* and *Kilmelford*, *Carnwath*, *Harris*, *Tiry*, *Pennycuick*, *Kirkconnell*, *Lochbroom*, *Kirkoswald*, *Inverkeithing*, *Campbelton*, *Cortachy* and *Clova*, *Kelso*, *Fala* and *Soutra*, *Methven*, and *New Spynie*.

The musick of the swans in the lakes at *Caithness*, at a distance in a calm night, when *sitting together, as it were, in close council*, on the surface of the water, has no unpleasant effect. One of them, when its mate has been shot, has been known to remain a whole Summer season on the loch, lamenting its deserted state in doleful notes. (p. 14.)

"The most unaccountable part of the conduct of the lower classes of people in many parishes, and which can be least easily reconciled to the hardships of their situation, is their fondness for *dogs*. Almost every family has one, and some two or three. Even paupers were threatened to be struck off the poor's roll to make them part with them. There are 400 in the parish of *Kilcalmonel and Kilberry*. The food devoured by them would feed 400 pigs, which, at a year old, would sell for 400l. Deduct 40l. for prime cost, and 360l. would be the annual saving to this parish alone by such a substitution, besides preventing canine madness, worrying sheep, of which 140 were destroyed by dogs in 8 miles in a few weeks." (p. 58.)

"Neither the records of the parish of *Kirktoun*, the monuments of antiquity, nor the circumstances and morals of the inhabitants, exhibit any object particularly meriting the attention of the philosopher, the politician, or the moralist, except this, which, though not a singular, is rather an uncommon fact, that its history for ages past may be, with the strictest regard to truth, comprehended in a few words: *One generation passeth, and another cometh.* Here is neither town nor village. Annexed to each farmstead are a few cottages, reared in general of turf and stone; the inhabitants are poor and indolent, contented and frugal. Number of souls in 1792, 342."

The remains of the gallant Christian hero, Col. Gardiner, who died of his wounds in the minister's house, lie interred in the West end of *Tranent* church, in part of which parish the battle of Preston was fought, 1745. (p. 97.)

*Cultross* had an exclusive charter granted by James I. and Charles II. and confirmed by Parliament 1669, to the girdle-makers, *i. e.* manufacturers of *girdles*, a kitchen utensil, well known in Scotland, for toasting unleavened bread, which were invented by them; but the Court of Session, 1727, determined that no such monopolies could be granted in prejudice of any royal burgh. The decline of it is not so much to be ascribed to the loss of the patent, as to the cheaper mode of working girdles by the Cannon Company, the more frequent and general use of ovens, and the pretty general preference given to wheaten bread in every part of the country. (pp. 141, 142.)

At *Newbattle* abbey, the modern seat of the Marquis of Lothian, are several folio MSS. written on vellum, in the *Saxon* character; and every page of them is adorned with pictures, emblematic of the respective subjects of which they treat. Of these books the most highly finished are Jean Boccace des cas des nobles hommes et femmes; John Tikyt hymni; Titus Livius, per P. Bercenis; Augustin de la cite de Dieu. And in all of them the figures are coloured and gilded with so much delicacy and richness as to afford a very interesting specimen of the labour and elegance with which they have been executed. These MSS. had, in former times, belonged to the Abbey. (p. 216.) We doubt their being written in *Saxon* characters.

In *Cluny* 40 years ago the wages of a ploughman who held a twelve oxen plough did not exceed 16s. 8d. besides victuals, for half of the year; a stout man got for harvest 13 or 14s.; and the wages of the best woman-servant, for half a year, never exceeded 10s.; but now, *tempora mutantur*, the wages of a ploughman have risen from 6l. to 7l. and even to 8l. besides victuals, for the whole year; a stout reaper in harvest

veſt gets 40s.; and the wages of a maid-ſervant have alſo riſen from 2l. 10s. to 3l. beſides victuals, for the year. This will probably oblige the farmers to give up the old huſbandry, which requires many hands, and betake themſelves to the new, which requires fewer, and yet produces more corn. (pp. 244, 245.)

*Salton* is entitled to vie with moſt of the pariſhes of Scotland in the honour of giving birth or affording reſidence to the greateſt number of eminent characters. In the firſt claſs ſhe is proud to enroll the name of Dunbar, the Horace of his country. This favourite of the Muſes was born at Salton 1465. In the earlier part of his life he was a friar; but ſoon relinquiſhed the profeſſion of a monk for that of a poet, and, by the ſingular excellence of his compoſitions, attracted the Royal attention, became a favourite at the Scotiſh Court, and was admitted the companion of all their ſelect parties. His verſatile genius qualified him completely for ſhining in theſe. Of all his productions, the Golden Terge, to ſhew the gradual and imperceptible influence of love, when too far indulged over reaſon, and the Thiſtle and Roſe, celebrating the marriage of the daughter of Henry VII. with James II. have been moſt generally admired. Burnet, Biſhop of Saliſbury, comes next in the liſt of genius and merit. He was not indeed a native of Salton, but ſpent five years of his life as rector of the pariſh; and here his clerical career began. In 1669 he was invited hence to the Divinity chair in Glaſgow: this reſpectable office he filled with much credit and ability till 1674, when the political jealouſies of the times obliged him to relinquiſh his chair and his country. This temporary inconvenience was abundantly compenſated on the acceſſion of King William; and under the patronage of that prince his genius and merit obtained their due reward. He attained a high place in the eſteem of his Sovereign, and filled a very dignified ſtation in the Church. This pariſh was the birth-place of Andrew Fletcher, of Salton, the famous patriot, who was for ſome years the pupil of Burnet. From this great man he ſeems to have imbibed moſt of that liberal and independent character which he diſplayed through life. His political principles, which were truly republican, diſguſted him completely at the deſpotic reigns of Charles and James, and made him engage keenly in every project for the recovery of the conſtitution and liberties of his Country. He was in the ſecret councils of Lord Ruſſel; and was a principal leader in Monmouth's expedition. His abilities as a ſtateſman were unrivaled in his time. Lord Milton, nephew to this great man, and not inferior to him in patriotiſm, was alſo a native of Salton. He was born in 1692; educated to the profeſſion of the Bar; admitted an advocate; appointed a lord of Seſſion; and at length raiſed to the diſtinguiſhed office of lord juſtice clerk. In this high ſtation he did his Country eſſential ſervice in the unhappy Rebellion 1745. The conduct of almoſt the whole public affairs of Scotland fell upon him; and theſe he managed with ſuch an uncommon degree of diſcretion, temper, and moderation, that the impetuoſity of wanton puniſhment was reſtrained, and lenient meaſures adopted in favour of thoſe whom indiſcrimination or ignorance had betrayed into hoſtility. He overbalanced many of the informations which were brought to his office; and it is ſtated here, from the beſt authority, that, after his death, many ſealed letters, containing ſuch information, were found unopened among his papers. With the ſame patriotic views he engaged zealouſly in the abolition of heritable juriſdiction, which had long been inimical to order and to juſtice. With unremitting ardour he purſued every ſcheme that could promote the trade, manufactures, agriculture, and reformation of his country. (pp. 259, 260.)

In *Morven* there are two churches, ſo called from their outward appearance, but, with reſpect to decency of accommodation, they might as properly be called *ſhades* (qu. ſheds?) In theſe the miniſter alternately officiates; they are 8 computed miles diſtant. The dimenſions of each not more than 40 by 16 feet within the walls, without ſeats or bells. It is much to be regretted, that, ſince the Reformation, little or no attention has been paid to the ſeats of churches in this country; and no leſs ſo, as if is the prevailing opinion, that no poſitive law exiſts to force unwilling heritors to ſo neceſſary and decent an accommodation. (p. 271.) The *whole* pariſhioners 273.

Mr. Cranſtoun, the laſt incumbent of *Ancrum* but one, attained to the age

of 84, during 57 years of which period he had been minister of the parish; and he and his son were the only Presbyterian incumbents in Ancrum from the Revolution till January 1790; a fact that probably has not a parallel in any other part of Scotland. "Reflecting on the information and pleasure derived from my intercourse with Mr. C." says the present minister, "I embrace this opportunity of recommending to young persons who are inquisitive for knowledge to revere the hoary head, to court the company and conversation of those whose wisdom has been enriched and dignified by the experience of multiplied years. If this advice were more strictly attended to, interesting anecdotes and valuable information, which elude the notice of general history while they are recent and familiar, would often be conveyed by authentic tradition; and, acquiring importance from the rapid and strange vicissitudes they exhibit, as well as from their contrast and connexion with modern events and manners, would at length enter into record, and be rescued from the gulph of oblivion. By accumulating a store of facts, our views of past history would become more correct and enlarged; and the speculations of the philosopher and politician, relative to future events, and to measures affecting the interests of posterity, would be founded on the most solid basis. The plan of this Statistical History seems well calculated to supply what has hitherto been a *desideratum* in literature; and, in the estimation of future generations, the locality and minuteness of the circumstances which it contains will constitute not the smallest part of its interest and utility. Enlightened by such instruction, we are enabled to investigate the source of prejudices and customs, the elements of character and manners, and the causes of which otherwise we are utterly at a loss to give any explanation or account. I illustrate this observation by a fact strictly pertinent to my present argument. There are few, perhaps none, in this parish, who have not heard of the persecution of Mr. Livingston, the minister of Ancrum, after the Restoration. He was universally respected in the Church for his piety and popular talents as a preacher, and dearly beloved by his flock. He was banished, in his old age, because he could not, in his conscience, conform to Episcopal Government, and keep the *King's fasts*. Many of his people shared the same fate, and in that number some boys, because they adhered to his principles, and were guilty of rudeness to the curate who was appointed his successor. But though this story is not remembered, the effects of it are still permanent and operative; and an antipathy to every form and institution supposed to be derived from Episcopacy has been instilled with the rudiments of education, and fosters prejudices which we behold with candour and allowance, when acquainted with the ground on which they were originally founded. In a moral and religious view the knowledge of local facts is important for enabling us to form a proper estimate of privileges peculiar to our own times. It is certainly more safe and candid to compare our political condition with that of our fathers than with refined and visionary theories of perfection, which never existed in any preceding age. The peace and liberty which we enjoy, contrasted with the persecution and tyranny under which they suffered, are the most obvious and forcible arguments for loyalty to our Sovereign, a reverence for our Laws, attachment to our Constitution, and gratitude to Heaven." (pp. 295—297.)

One person, living at *Carnwath*, upwards of 91, was father of a child at 80, and his wife at that time was more than 51. (p. 338.)

Formerly the Hebridian and Highland chief reigned in the hearts of his subjects; his object then was men, now it is money. The higher order of tenants, a set of men who have every claim to the title of gentlemen, though now too generally secluded, by the untoward circumstances of their fate, from the degree of independence in their native land to which their birth, spirit, or education so justly entitle them, are, most of them, descendants from different branches of the chieftain's family, originally settled in patrimonial possessions on the estates, many of which had devolved from father to son, in regular succession, through a long course of ages, on the present race of gentlemen, holding leases of their paternal inheritance from the chief for 19 years, and, in some instances, for a longer term. But, whatever the term might have been, there was little hazard of alienating

ting the poſſeſſions till the baſe thirſt of money abſorbed every conſideration of friendſhip and attachment in the breaſt of the proprietor. In conſequence of this unbounded avarice, thoſe gentlemen in the Highlands and iſlands, whoſe leaſes had run out within the laſt 30 years, have experienced as little lenity from their chiefs as the meaneſt of their cottagers. On ſome eſtates indeed a deſign ſeems to have been laid for their total extirpation. Many of them were driven to the neceſſity of ſeeking refuge in the wilds of America; whilſt others, obliged to ſubmit to the terms of their oppreſſors, are in the *broad* way of ſinking their poſterity into a ſtate of poverty, inſignificance, and contempt. On a few eſtates both the higher and lower orders of tenantry have experienced a milder treatment. (p. 364.)

"The loweſt claſs of people, now in effect a burthen on the hands of the landholders, an annoyance to one another, in many inſtances rather a nuiſance than uſeful members of ſociety, in a ſtate of wretched dependence, of inactivity and of want, ſhould be gradually weaned from the *clumſy* ſyſtem in uſe, and taught, inſtead of labouring for a pitiful ſubſiſtence from the ſcanty and precarious fruits of a ſterile ſoil, to look for a more ſecure and comfortable maintenance in the profits ariſing from their manual induſtry employed in a different line." (p. 391.)

The Tiry-man, above 100, was allowed to be 106 at his death in Spring laſt. Except for the laſt ſeven years, he ſupported himſelf and wife by *herding*. His livelineſs appeared to the laſt, not only by walking but dancing. (p. 404.)

A countryman who died laſt year was employed by the Lord of Coll as poſt to Glaſgow or Edinburgh. His ordinary burthen thence to Coll was 16 ſtone. Being once ſtopped at a toll near Dumbarton, he humouroufly aſked, whether he ſhould pay for a burthen? and, upon being anſwered in the negative, carried his horſe in his arms paſt the toll. (p. 414.)

Inſcription on a grave-ſtone in *Pennycuick* church:

"Æ. M.
ALEXANDRI STRATIANI,
qui ſcholæ ad Montem Cuculi,
in parochiâ Sancti Quintigerni,
diligentiſſimâ curâ præfuit.
Octogenarius obiit
prid. cal. April,
Anno ſalutis humanæ
MDCCXXXIII.
Qui ferulâ pueros rexit feliciter olim,
Nunc ferulâ ſuperans occupat Elyſium.
Navita Tartarius tremuit, Stygiaſque per undas
Incubuit remis: verbera ſæva timens
Cerberus effugit. Latranti porrigere offam
Noluit ille ferox advena, ſed ferulam.
Aſt ea dum fingunt alii, præceptor amate,
Poſſideas requiem quam Deus ipſe dedit.
Præceptori ſuo doctiſſimo M. P. D. I. C."
(p. 419.)

The church was built in 1771; and on the portico is the figure of a croſs in ſtone, that occaſioned ſome uneaſineſs at the time of its erection to the enemies of Popery. (p. 423.) When the houſe was building, Adrian Watkins, the King's printer, and another gentleman, had gone up, on the Lord's day, to ſee how far the work was advanced; and on their return were both ſtruck by lightning to the ground; Adrian mortally, but the other recovered. July 21, 1789, a woman was ſtruck dead by lightning; the child at her breaſt received no injury. (p. 426.)

"The account of *Kirkconnell* had an introduction prefixed to it; and Mr. Robertſon having inſiſted, either to have his account returned, or the following obſervations printed with it; as the one could not be complied with, it was neceſſary to obey his injunctions in regard to the other." (p. 433.) This ſhort introduction is a compliment to the author, who firſt ſet on foot, and has taken on himſelf the trouble of publiſhing theſe ſtatiſtical inveſtigations, and on the Clergy, who have ſo well aſſiſted him. It would make a proper introduction to the whole. Mr. Robertſon juſtly inveighs againſt the folly of wearing thin dreſſes. "It is not unnatural to ſuppoſe, that, to the modern paſſion for this light, flimſy, and airy dreſs, ſo prevalent among all ranks, ſo unſuitable to the conſtitutions of all, and to the occupations and funds of moſt, particularly of the poorer ſort, may be aſcribed no ſmall ſhare of the equally common prevalence of colds, fevers, rheumatiſms, aſthmas, conſumptions, and perhaps too much of what is the worſt diſeaſe of all, the *amor ſceleratus habendi*. This too is not a little ſtimulated by the uſual attendant of gaudy attire, a violent predilection for expenſive amuſements, and the various haunts of levity, diſſipation, and prodigality. To the

the rich themſelves habits of this ſort are ſufficiently pernicious; but to the inferior ranks of life they are big with miſchief and ruin. For, theſe habits enfeeble their powers, engroſs their attention, unfit them for the duties of their ſtation, impair or extinguiſh the influence of thoſe principles and qualities that are neceſſary to conciliate favour, eſteem, and confidence in any department of buſineſs, and deſtroy the means of ſupplying, not merely the fantaſtical wants of their own creating, but even thoſe that are much more natural, unavoidable, and intereſting." (p. 441.)

A Society was inſtituted at *Glaſgow* for PREVENTING EMIGRATION, under the auſpices of Mr. David Dale (of whom ſee an account in our laſt, p. 770), ſaid to be no leſs remarkable for his public and private virtues than for enterpriſe and ſucceſs in the line of his buſineſs, who took theſe poor intending emigrants, the Highlanders, under his care, and employed them in his works. (p. 444.)

A *Farmer Society* was formed by the leading people in *Kirkconnell* about three years ago. (p. 451.)

One of the portions is ſo ſmall as not to exceed a ſingle acre in extent. For this there is a charter (evidently a *whimſical* thing at firſt*) as far back as the year 1444, the *reddendum* of which, "*unus ſolidus monetæ regni Scotiæ*," is to be paid "*miniſtro miniſtranti ad altare beatæ Virginis*;" and afterwards, by the precept of "*clarè conſtat*, from Lord William Crichton, of Sanquhar, to the miniſter of the pariſh and his ſucceſſors in office," (p. 453.)

On the right of the altar in *Corſraguil* abbey-church is the veſtry and the abbot's *eccleſiaſtical court* (qu. the chapter-houſe?) all entire, and arched very much in the ſtyle of the cathedral at Glaſgow. (p. 493.)

"It appears from the Regiſter, that, from 1610 to 1620, the moſt flagrant violations of the Sabbath took place. It was, in frequent inſtances, proved before the Seſſion, that perſons were guilty of fiſhing, and ſelling their fiſh openly in Maybole market; that others winnowed their corn, and gave no reaſon for ſo doing, but that the wind was favourable; that others openly waſhed and dried their cloaths; and that others were guilty of *twellying*, as it is called, or fighting, to the effuſion of blood, in the church-yard, in the time of divine ſervice. So frequent, at that period, was the vice of drunkenneſs, even on the Sabbath, that we find the Seſſion enacting that no inn-keeper ſhould ſell on that day more than two pints of ale to a company of three perſons. It farther appears from the ſame Regiſter, that the vice of adultery was alſo very frequent. It would ſeem, however, that the morals of the people, after the year 1630, improved to a conſiderable degree, and continued to improve long after 1640, when the ſolemn league and covenant was ſigned in this pariſh. (p. 499.)

The church of *Inverkeithing*, repaired and partly rebuilt within theſe 20 years, is a little *ſingular in outward appearance*, being covered with three *roofs of equal dimenſions*, which are ſupported by two rows of arches within, and the two ſide walls. (p. 508.)

"The church of St. Michael in *Campbeltoun*, ſurrounded by farmers' houſes, and, in the true Scotiſh ſtyle, deſtitute of incloſure, was found to be ſuitable to other uſes, to which the moſt of it has been, and ſtill is, *ſhamefully* applied. *Saints, who believe in the Reſurrection, and ſavages who never heard of it, reſpect the remains of the dead: but we, who would not be deſirous to paſs for either, as we have almoſt entirely ſurmounted the prejudices of both, never think of incloſing the remains of the dead, to guard their aſhes from inſults.*" (p. 538.)

"The poor at Campbelltown make above one-twenty-fifth of the whole inhabitants. This uncommon proportion is partly owing to the number of poor families who come from other parts of the Highlands in hopes of getting employment and bread. The proſpect of purſuing the trade of begging to greater advantage, in a place more populous than the neighbourhood, probably induces others to take huts here, from which they are not hindered if they pay or promiſe a few ſhillings of rent. As for the poor on the pariſh-roll, they may be ſaid to be ſupported by the poor. The Congregation of Relief, who are among the ableſt of the common people, keep their collections to themſelves; and many of the affluent and upper ranks neither come to church nor ſend their offerings. The

* More ſeriouſly meant than Mr. Robertſon imagines.

The great family to which more than half the parish belongs resides elsewhere, and joins to its other virtues an exemplary attendance on public worship there. The time has been when our resident heritors did so here, nor thought it beneath them to act as elders in looking after the concerns of the poor. But the present generation is more enlightened than the former, and *philosophy* is making progress. Those, however, who have any thing valuable to preserve or to lose, even in the present world, should enquire, whether a regard to Religion and its institutions be not their great palladium? Neglect this, and what must follow? France will tell. Behold this Pharos, and be wise in time." (p. 554.)

"Books of controversy, which are read with such avidity by the common people of Scotland, are carefully excluded from the library at Campbeltown, as the fruit which they produce is bitter. The antient Martyr said, he could either live or die for Christ, but he could not dispute for him. In our times the reverse of this is more commonly the case." (p. 561.)

John Gibson, optician in *Kelso*, has made great improvements in optical instruments. His rectifying telescopes shew objects very distinctly, by rendering them brighter and more free from tremors than any we have seen; and he has been equally successful in the execution and improvement of the achromatic telescope. (p. 591.)

The church of *Fala and Soutra* is small and indifferently seated; but, as no *great ones* attend, it does not much signify. (p. 605.)

Alexander Lindsay, brother of the Earl of Crawford, was a great favourite of James VI. who wrote to him from Denmark about the marriage of Jean Lyoll in these words: "Dear Sandy, Marry her—your young *toat* will blast her old *horn*."

Colin Falconer, Bishop of Moray, died 1686, much lamented. The late Ohesdo and William Cuming, of Craigmiln, were at his burial, and were heard often to say, that the whole country, *gentle* and *simple*, attended his funeral. (p. 628.)

147. ΓΕΩΠΟΝΙΚΑ. *Agricultural Pursuits, translated from the* Greek. *By the Rev.* T. Owen, *M. A. of Queen's College, in the University of* Oxford, *and Rector of* Upton Scudamore, *in the County of* Wilts. *2 vols.*

OF Mr. Owen's translation of Varro's three books on Agriculture, we gave some account in vol. LXXII. p. 523. Since that, he has published a translation of Cato on the same subject, and now presents us with a translation of a compilation or abstract of many treatises in Greek, made by an anonymous writer about the time, as supposed, of Constantine Porphyro Genetus, at Constantinople; a method which occasioned the destruction of more authors than it preserved, and only inspires regret for Polybius, Dio Cassius, and other valuable historians and writers, from whom it forms excerpts. In this light these agricultural excerpts are to be considered only as fragments and curiosities, unconnected with their whole. The compiler is said to have been one Cassianus [Bassus Scholasticus], of whom nothing more is known. Nor can Mr. O. discover much more about them than the periods at which they probably lived. Several of them were clearly Christians. As to the merit of their opinions, one is tempted to apply the motto he has chosen for his second volume from the compiler: "I have written these things for this reason, that I may not seem to omit any of the things related by the antients." Our own Shepherd of Banbury is a better prognosticator of weather; and all the antient preventatives of bad weather are silly charms, like burying the skin of an hippopotamus in the ground to prevent thunder falling there, or a tortoise found in the marshes to prevent hail. That the presence of the master is essential to the good management of the family, is an argument against *gentlemen* farmers acting by proxy; and nobody will dispute the propriety of choosing young men for labourers, or selecting a fit person for every work, or that rain-water ought not to be collected "*from sheep-cotes, where sheep and other animals fill the cotes with their dung*, but from edifices which must be carefully and continually kept clean; and to collect pure water in reservoirs through wooden pipes, and cure bad water by letting it settle in vessels in the open air." It appears that antient as well as modern surveyors judged of the qualities of land by *tasting*, γευσις. Yet Mr. O. observes, "One might think the

the word ought to be ὀσφρησις," ſmelling. That ſeeds may be fertile, "inſcribe on your plough what is uſual on ſuch occaſions, when you turn up your ground afreſh, and when you ſow it, and the ground will be fertile. The inſcription, according to the opinion of commentators, was fabricated from כַּרְמֵאל; *i. e.* the fruits of God." We are not, however, told what the inſcription was. "The dung of all birds is good, except that of aquatic animals, on account of its moiſture, unleſs mixed with other kinds. That of pigeons, poſſeſſing much heat, is preferable to all; and next to it come the human fæces, having ſome reſemblance to it, and being particularly deſtructive to all weeds. The third is aſſes' dung, of a very fertile nature, and particularly uſeful to all plants. The fourth is goats' dung, of a very pungent quality; that of ſheep is next, being of a more mild nature. After this, is ox dung: but that of hogs is improper for corn-fields, from its great heat. That which is leaſt expanſive, and inferior to all others, is the dung of horſes and mules by itſelf, but, when mixed with kinds that are more pungent, it becomes uſeful. Compoſt made the ſame year is really of no uſe, but is hurtful, and produces many noxious animals. Other manures are, wood-aſhes, dung of all animals, human fæces and urine, filth from common yards, and ſtubble trod under foot of cattle, and ſea-weed waſhed in freſh water—all mixed together.

"How to make very palatable bread without leaven. Some make bread without leaven by making uſe of nitre, which makes bread as well as meal more fit for digeſtion. Others make bread without leaven by putting grapes in water, and next day preſſing them, and uſing the flowing liquor inſtead of leaven, and thus make the bread ſweeter and finer. But if you wiſh to have leaven for a whole year, when the moſt ferments in the caſks, take that part which froths on the ſurface, and mix it with the flour of millet, and having carefully pounded it, and made it into pellets, dry it in the ſun, and ſet it in a moiſt place, and take what is ſufficient of it, and uſe it inſtead of leaven. All bread that is made with leaven is of the greateſt efficacy in promoting an exhilarating flow of ſpirits." (I. 80.) It is diverting to read the remedies againſt weeds. "The *oſproleon*, which ſome call *orabanche*, will not grow in grounds if you fix branches of the rhododaphne at the four corners and in the middle of the field. This will preſerve all kinds of pulſe in ſafety. And if you wiſh this plant totally to diſappear, take five ſhells and deſcribe on them, with chalk or white paint, *Hercules ſuffocating the lion*, and ſet them in the four corners and middle of the field." (p. 88.)

Book III. is a diary of work by the months, in which much is aſcribed to the *influence* of the *moon*. *Lilies* claim a diſtinguiſhed place; and Mr. O. ſays, the French name, *Le Lis*, "in the earlier ages of Gaul, conveyed diſtinction of a ſuperior kind; and it was expreſſed with little variation from what I have mentioned, ſignifying, by way of eminence, *The Plant*." (p. 101.)

Books IV. and V. comprehend the management of vines, particularly the *arbuſtive* kind, which are more uſeful than all the others, for they make better and more laſting and ſweeter wine. "That waſps may not touch vines or grapes, or other fruits, *ſip ſome oil, and uſing reſpiration, ſprinkle it over the vines and fruits*." (p. 129.) Blights are prevented by ſmoking *as ſoon as you ſee the blight riſing in the air*, with the *left* horn of an ox; or three crabs burnt with cow-dung and ſtraw; or ſprinkling with aſhes of the fig-tree or oak macerated, or roots and leaves of wild cucumbers, or colokinthis; or ſcattering branches of the bay over the ground; or burning the fiſh *ſilurus*; or ſtretching a ſeal-ſkin, perforated, round a ſieve. *Planet-ſtruck* vines, whoſe leaves turn red, are cured by an auger-hole with an oaken peg. Vines that ſhed many tears are to be cured by inciſions on the trunk or roots. In what *houſe* of the moon it is neceſſary to gather the vintage. This term is applied to the *aſpect* of the moon both by the Greeks and Eaſterns.

Book VI. adds to the care of the vines that of the olives.

Book VII. alſo relates to wine; how to make, preſerve, and correct it: and how to ſober men in exceſſive drinking, "by vinegar copiouſly drunk, and radiſhes eaten, and paſtry made with honey, and ſweet cakes;" and ſo do diſquiſitions and relations on the ſubject of old ſtories, and chaplets of various flowers ſet on the perſon's head. Wine, indeed, is the firſt of the things that

that are drunk which make persons inebriated; secondly, water, although it may seem a paradox; thirdly, drink made from wheat and barley, which the barbarians mostly use; fourthly, drink made from rye and oats; and what is made from millet and panic intoxicates. Old men, and all that are of a cold habit, are easily intoxicated; but women are less liable to intoxication than men, on account of their constitution; yet they get in liquor by the act of drinking." (p. 243.)

Book VIII. Preparations of wines and other liquors, and of vinegar. The other liquors, or προπόμαλα, liquors drunk before meals, were wines mixed with roses, pears, anniseed, parsley, apples, and other plants, whose names are not explained, and honey. Beet-root will make wine into vinegar; and cabbage-roots complete it. "That vinegar may keep four,—having mixed beans with an acid citron, throw them into the vessel."

"Squill vinegar has the credit of having been made by Pythagoras; and when he began to make use of it he was 50 years old, and his life was prolonged to 117 years; and he is said never to have been assailed by ill health. Galen, Op. l. III. c. 249." (p. 264.)

Book IX. treats of olives.

Book X. comprises the method concerning making a garden, and the enjoyment and pleasure arising from it, and when it is proper that every tree should be planted, and what trees become more useful when grafted, and which are more useful when inoculated. The fruits cultivated are, citrons (which may be forced to grow into the shape of human faces, or birds, by moulds of gypsum or clay); pistacia (the male and female having been naturally wedded, the male having his back to the Western breeze, for thus they will produce perfect fruit); peaches (to make which red, *set roses under the plants*, as also to apples, or *pour cinnabar into the stone after it has been seven days in the ground*); apples (to save the tree from rotting, or the caterpillar, smear the round with the gall of a green lizard, or of a bull against the worms); pears, quinces, pomegranates, damsons, cherries, jujube, figs (inscribe what you please on the eye of the fig-tree which you are going to inoculate, and the figs will produce characters); almonds, nuts, carobs. "That winged creatures may not fall upon trees, rub the knife with which you prune with garlick, or hang some garlick on the tree." (p. 59.)

Book XI. on ever-green trees, and the planting of roses and lilies, and violets, and of other sweet-scented flowers. The *fabulous* history of these plants and flowers accompanies them; as thus: "Kittos was originally a youth, a Bacchanalian dancer, and, dancing before the God, he fell down to the Earth, and the Earth, honouring Bacchus, produced a plant of the same name, preserving some traits of the youth; for, when it comes out of the ground, it entwines the vine, and it is braced in the same manner as when the youth danced." (p. 88.)

Book XII. comprises the sowing of different esculent plants, and such as are to be planted and sown in every month, and an admirable method of laying-out a garden, and the useful effect of esculent plants. Bleaching lettuces, by tying them, was practised at this time. Among other beneficial effects, the lettuce "cures dimness of sight, operates as a cathartick; but, eaten in less quantity, they are astringent: they are also of service in a cold. If a person eats lettuce fasting, change of water will not affect him when he travels; nor will he become intoxicated if he previously eats it." (p. 105.)—That caterpillars may not infest herbs or trees; some, where are many caterpillars, introduce a female, at certain seasons, into the garden, without her shoes, with dishevelled hair, dressed in one garment only, and having no other, nor her girdle, nor any thing else; for she, going three times round the garden in this figure, and coming out through the middle, will immediately make the caterpillars vanish." The translator says, that the original is here more expressive; that it ought to be (γυναικα καθαιρομενην). Columella and Palladius seem to have copied this passage: Col. *in Hort.* v. 357 (368, ed. Gryphii, 1548); Pall. I. c. c. 35.

"At si nulla valet medicina repellere pestem,
Dardaniæ veniant artes, nudataque plantas
Fœmina, quæ justis tum demum operata juventæ [ore,
Legibus, obscœno manat pudibunda cru-
Sed resoluta sinus, resoluto mœsta capillo,
Ter circum areolas, & sepem ducitur horti. [tu!)
Quæ cum lustravit gradiens (mirabile vi-
Non aliter quam decussâ pluit arbore nimbus,

Vel

Vel teretis mali, vel tectæ cortice glandis,
Volvitur ad terram diſtorto corpore campe."

"Aliqui mulierem menſtruantem nuſquam cineſtam ſolutis capillis nudis pedibus contra erucas, & cætera hortum faciunt circumire." PALLADIUS.

"Plant artichokes in November, for they will come to perfection in the Spring; but, when planted in the Spring, they will hardly come to perfection in the ſame year." The annexed note ſets forth that Mr. Owen did not think himſelf juſtified in following the original, "produce fruit," however forcible, and to which Athens and Rome gave currency, becauſe it might not ſeem to be exactly adapted to the peculiar taſte of the Engliſh tongue," or rather to the Engliſh climate.

Book XIII. comprifing the order of loculis, and of the bruchus, and of ſcorpions, and of ſerpents, and of ſuch venomous animals; and a cure alſo for the fly, and for bugs, and for ſmall flies, and for other noxious animals of the kind. They ſay, if a perſon catches a weaſel, and cuts off its tail, or the teſtes, they will not be found in that place; or excoriate the head of a mouſe, the ſame will follow. But perhaps of theſe remedies, as of the charms againſt mice in Bithynia, we may adopt the author's obſervation: "This is written by me that I may not ſeem to omit any thing; but I do not receive all theſe things; far be it from me; and I adviſe all to do the ſame, ſo as not to have recourſe to any ridiculous things of this kind." (p. 142)

Book XIV. treats of the breeding and care of pigeons and birds. Much of the treatment of eggs, and ſetting them, agrees with modern practice. The following contrivance to make eggs bear an inſcription ſeems to have a kind of analogy to the modern invention of engraving with aqua fortis: "If you cover an egg with wax, and draw characters on it, ſo that the ſhell may appear as if engraven, and then permit it to be macerated in vinegar for a night, the following day you may remove the wax, and you will find the ſhape of the characters become tranſparent by the vinegar." (p. 172.)

Book XV. contains the care of bees, and directions for making honey. This book opens with a number of wonderful antipathies in animals, the procreation of bees from dead oxen, the ſagacity of bees. In taking their honey they are to be ſmoked out of the hives, and two parts out of three of the honey left for their ſupport. Drones may be taken by drops of water on the outſide of the hives, and ſo deſtroyed. To prevent being ſtung by waſps, a perſon ſhould be rubbed with the juice of wild mallow or rue.

Book XVI. treats of the management of horſes, aſſes, and camels.

Book XVII. of cows.

Book XVIII. of ſheep. That they may follow the ſhepherd, ſtop their ears with wool—that they may NOT *hear his voice*; and to know the colour of the fœtus, open the ſheep's mouth; *if you find her tongue black, ſhe will produce a black lamb*; *if white, a white one*; *and if variegated, the offspring will be variegated.*

Book XIX. of dogs, hares, ſtags, and ſwine, and concerning ſalting of meat. The hare is indeed ſometimes male and ſometimes female; and it changes its natural powers; and it ſometimes propagates as a male, and ſometimes produces young as a female. If a perſon is curious to ſee an account of the productive power of the male hare, he may conſult a diſſertation in Raccolta d'opoſcoli ſcientifici et filologici, Ven. 1729, tom. II.

Book XX. of fiſh, and their baits.

Theſe two volumes contain a large proportion of uſeleſs, or at leaſt unintereſting, matter, mixed with ſome particulars conformable to modern practice. We wiſh the editor may be indemnified for his trouble, or that he had given us more information reſpecting the compoſition of the original work, whether a mixture of Greek and Latin, or only Greek. It appears, however, to have been tranſlated into Italian. The Collation was firſt printed in Greek, by Grymæus ap. Oporinum, Baſil, 1539; again, by Peter Needham, Greek and Latin, Cambridge, 1704; laſt, by Niclas, Lipſiæ, 1781, 4 vols.

148. *Monumens antiques inedits, ou nouvellement expliqués. Par* A. L. Millin. *Vol. II. Part V.* *(Continued from p. 240.)*

THE Babyloniſh bricks were firſt particularly deſcribed by M. Beauchamp, who reſided as conſul many years. They are large and thick, and marked with unknown characters and were ſent by him to Barthelemy, for the

King

King of France's library; at the same time the English East India Company sent to their resident for 10 or 12 of them, which furnished matter for M. Hager's work, reviewed vol. LXXII. p. 41. M. Millin communicated impressions in plaster to Messieurs Herder and Munter, who have both mentioned them, the latter in his "Undersægelser om de Persepolitanske Inscriptionen." They are pointed out in the Magazin Encyclopedique of Millin for the year VII. tom. I. p. 395, where they were illustrated by Lanjuinais; and Millin proposes to give them greater circulation in his present work, by engraving nine specimens of Beauchamp's bricks in two plates. Two of these have figures of a circle, terminated by a strait handle, like a mirror; another a sort of lion, or rather a dog. He inclines to M. Hager's opinion, that the Babylonian characters were the most early, and long before the Persians. He refers the form of these letters, as a *wedge*, to the sun's rays, and finds such letters in the various Indian dialects, and forming the names of the winds on a Chinese compass. From this short sketch M. Millin passes to the use of bricks among the different nations, down to the Greeks and Romans, and the pottery of the latter. He hazards no opinion on the Babylonian ones, on which so many of the learned have bestowed such unsuccessful labour; and it may be doubted whether M. Grotefend, who has had some success in the characters on the monuments of Tchehelminar, especially on those of the first kind, will bring his discovery to perfection.

Description of a Greek vase, representing the combat of a Lapithite, whom he supposes Caeneeus, with the Centaurs.

Dissertation on a sarcophagus found at Arles, and rescued from the hands of a savage saltpetre-maker, adorned with the various musical instruments used in celebrating a criobolium.

Description of a cornelian, on which is a naked hero, armed with a shield and dagger, and a sphinx hanging on the former. This is referred to Œdipus.

A painting on a vase, supposed to represent Menelaus pursuing Helen with his sword drawn, but stopped by Venus from sacrificing her to his vengeance in an attitude which Pausanias, V. c. 18, describes as represented on a chest consecrated by Cypselus in the temple of Juno at Argos.

Description of two bas-reliefs in the cabinet of medals in the Imperial library; fragments of baked earth, representing Euryclea, the nurse of Ulysses, discovering him, after his return, by the scar in his foot which she was washing, and Ulysses silencing her, by taking hold of her neck, and drawing her to him, or, as here represented, stopping her mouth; the other fragment represents Penelope musing, and her two maids, Melantho and Eurynome, in conversation before her.

Part IV.

Description of a Greek vase, containing, on one side, the figure of Cadmus, between two female figures, going to draw water at the fountain of Mars, guarded by a monstrous dragon, and, above, four guardian deities, Mercury, Venus with her mirror, a Satyr or Pan, and a Faunus, or rather Bacchus. On the other side is a man and two female figures, supposed to represent an initiation, to which these sort of vases were appropriated.

A bronze statue of Venus Anadyomene, found in the Saone, at Pontailles, in the dry Summer of 1802, where are considerable memorials of an antient town.

Description of a cornelian in the cabinet of the Russian General Hinzoff, representing two heads, one in a helmet, the other with a bandeau, like that on some heads of Esculapius, whence these are supposed Machaon and Podalirius, sons of Esculapius, but which we, however, should deem a cap, at least as here represented.

A marble candelabrum in the Napolean museum.

149. *A Letter to the Right Honourable* Charles Abbot, *Speaker of the House of Commons, containing an Enquiry into the most effectual Means of the Improvement of the Coasts and the Western Isles of* Scotland, *and the Extension of the Fisheries; with a Letter from Dr.* Anderson *to the Author, on the same Subject. By* Robert Frafer, *Esq.*

THE causes of emigration are here stated to be, not in the soil or climate, or the want of subsistence, but "high rents, want of leases, the want of security for their property and the fruits of their labour: to which their poverty, want of industry, and discontents, are uniformly ascribed: and, added to these, the oppressive operation of the duties and regulations respecting salt.

It

it is theſe hardſhips, ariſing, in part, unavoidably, from the change of circumſtances in theſe countries, and the peculiar new ſituations of the proprietors and occupiers of land in the highlands and iſles, which require the joint efforts of the owners of land and of the government of the country to redreſs and to alleviate. It is impoſſible the ſituation of theſe people can be made comfortable, or their induſtry fully occupied, without the aid of Government; and there can be no doubt but the land-owners will do every thing that may be pointed out to aid any ſuch intention; for it cannot with juſtice be aſſerted, that the proprietors of theſe remote countries are more unfeeling or more avaricious than the proprietors of other parts of the kingdom. Spirited meaſures, it is to be hoped, will ſoon recover theſe neglected countries to their full participation of the advantages they naturally enjoy." (p. 10.) Dr. Anderſon, appointed by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury to ſurvey the Hebrides, reported their improved and improveable ſtate, were there any ſufficient ſtimulus to excite the induſtry of the people. The iſle of Iſlay has been under the care of a judicious proprietor, who has ſtudied to augment his own revenue, by promoting the proſperity of his people; and there is ſcarcely another ſpot beyond the Mull of Cantire that ſeems to have begun to be improved. Extenſive tracts in the Hebrides, and the coaſts of Scotland, as well as numerous vales or ſtraths, are capable of producing grain; and, above all, what is equally valuable, root and green crops equal to any other part of Scotland in the ſame latitude. Farms of a moderate ſize, and on proper leaſes, or of a nature with thoſe propoſed by Lord Kaims, would produce an improvement which it is impoſſible to limit. Mr. F. ſtates the wonderful amelioration of the iſle of Man, 1765, after the diſtreſs which followed on the putting an end to its commerce, which occaſioned 5000 perſons to emigrate to England, Scotland, and Ireland, and many to die for want of neceſſaries; and Government were obliged to import grain and flour for their ſubſiſtence. The great Parliamentary meaſure which produced the wonderful change in their circumſtances was the privilege of *importing ſalt duty-free* from England for their *fiſhing* and *all domeſtic purpoſes*, which recovered their fiſhery and population.

The plans, of cutting a communication between the Atlantic and German Ocean, through the valley from Inverneſs to Fort William, and by joining Loch Neſs and the ſmaller freſh water lochs in this line of country by canals, and extending theſe canals to the ſea, with other plans, as reported to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, of the coaſts and central highlands of Scotland, are inadequate to preventing emigration and improving theſe parts of the kingdom, beſides the enormous expence attending them. Mr. F. recommends the making naval ſtations and harbours. A ſociety was inſtituted by ſome public-ſpirited individuals, and incorporated by Parliament, under the title of *The Britiſh Society for extending the Fiſheries, and improving the Sea Coaſts of the Kingdom*, 1786, intended to collect the ſcattered inhabitants into eſtabliſhments of 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants; but, notwithſtanding the utmoſt exertions of induſtry and integrity, all has not yet been done for improving the fiſheries. Mr. F. therefore hopes the cauſes operating to the diſcouragement of the fiſheries and the induſtry of the inhabitants, in theſe remote parts of the kingdom, will be removed by the adoption of a new ſyſtem, of removing the reſtraints and embarraſſments ariſing from the duty on ſalt, and the importation of coals, and by granting encouragement to ſuch proprietors of lands as are diſpoſed to build towns on their eſtates.

150. *Remarks on the ineffective State of the Practice of Phyſick in* Great Britain; *with Propoſals for its future Regulation and Improvement, and the Reſolutions of the Members of the Benevolent Medical Society in* Lincolnſhire. *By* Edward Harriſon, *M.D. Preſident of that Society, F.R.A.S.* Ed. *of the Medical Society of* Lincolnſhire.

WE cannot peruſe the inſtances here produced of more than *inefficiency* in the preſent practice of phyſick without ſhuddering at the ignorance and barbarity of its practitioners. The improper application of quack medicines is another ſource of dreadful miſchief. The county of Lincoln was, in 1804, divided into ten medical departments, to facilitate an enquiry into the ſtate of medicine in the county, and queries circulated to inveſtigate the different practitioners.

practitioners. We heartily wish success to this investigation, which has begun to pervade other counties; see the efforts in Ripon in our last, p. 715.

151. *Sympathy weeping over the Calamities of War. A Sermon, preached at the* Pell *Street Meeting*, Ratcliff *Highway, on* Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1806, *being the Day appointed for a Fast throughout* Great Britain. *By* Thomas Cloutt.

A PLAIN practical discourse, from Rom. xii. 15.

152. *A Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of* Canterbury, *on the probable Number of the Clergy, the Means of providing more effectually for the Repair and Rebuilding of Churches, and other Matters connected with the Interests of Religion and Morality. By the Rev.* Edward Hankin, *M. A. M. D.*

THE Doctor sets out with professing himself a disappointed man, after so long labouring in the service of his Country, as his string of numerous advertisements prefixed to this pamphlet sets forth. His proposal for a committee of briefs seems to be as useful as that of imposing "a small tax on incomes of every kind, for the more effectual support of the national edifices destined to public worship;" and when he proposes an act of Parliament to ascertain, as far as possible, the number of the Clergy of the Established Church in England and Wales who are possessed of livings, &c. in this country, or employed in it as curates (which list the Doctor is ready to form out of the communications of his brethren, if they will concur with him); and procuring correct and well-printed Bibles, in a clear neat type and good black ink (we may add, on good paper also), we can only join our good wishes to his, with a fear that both will prove alike ineffectual.

153. *Forty Sermons, on Doctrinal and Practical Subjects, selected from the Works of the Rev. Dr.* Samuel Clarke. *For the Use of Families. To which is prefixed, a Sketch of his Life. By the Rev.* Samuel Clapham, *M. A. Chaplain to the Earl* Camden, *and Editor of the Abridgment of the Lord Bishop of* Lincoln's *Elements of* Christian *Theology.*

THE Editor shall speak for himself. His motives are truly laudable; and the execution of his plan will, we doubt not, receive very general approbation.

"I have met," Mr. Clapham says, in his Preface, "with Dr. Clarke's Discourses in the libraries of many families; and when I have expressed my satisfaction to my friends at finding them possessed of so valuable a system of Divinity, the following objections have, at one time or other, been made to them:—that the Sermons are too learned and obscure to be useful—that they contain too much of abstract reasoning—that the various senses in which some particular word in the text is shewn to be used are too elaborately displayed—that the reader is wearied with the number of proofs where the mind does not require conviction—and that the same subject is often discussed, from different texts, until it is entirely exhausted. It is, I believe, for these and similar reasons, that those admirable Sermons are so much neglected, as they confessedly are, even by many of the Clergy; and that, by the Laity, they are seldom read at all. Desirous of removing every the minutest objection which can be made against a writer who is, in my judgment, of all others the most perspicuous and convincing: who with great plainness of style unites unusual elegance; and who conveys to his readers the clearest instructions on the fundamental doctrines of Grace, Faith, the Atonement*, &c. &c.; I have made a selection from his numerous Sermons, which may, I humbly hope, be as acceptable to the family as useful in the closet. It is an opinion very generally received, that, had more judgment been exercised by the respective Editors in the publication of the Sermons of Barrow, Tillotson, Rogers, Jortin, &c. and that, had they consulted the credit of their authors, by a regard to the excellence, rather than to the number, of their

* It is related of Dr. Johnson, that "he pressed one of his friends to study Dr. Clarke, and to read his Sermons; and he assigned as a reason, that Clarke is the fullest on the PROPITIATORY SACRIFICE. It is well known that Dr. Clarke was his favourite author." *Vide Boswell's Life.* The following character of Dr. Clarke is given by Dr. Doddridge: "His thoughts are well ranged, but many of them frequently repeated. Scriptures often well explained; though sometimes he takes more pains to collect parallel Scriptures than is necessary. HE TAKES MORE NOTICE OF GRACE AND THE ATONEMENT than most of his followers and admirers. Several of his Sermons are on subjects too near akin." It is presumed that the objections so justly made by Dr. Doddridge against this valuable writer are in this selection removed.

Sermons, their works would have been proportionally more useful. The same observation may, with peculiar propriety, be applied to the Sermons of Dr. Clarke.

"I have endeavoured to comprise, in this selection, the best, both of Practical and Doctrinal Sermons contained in ten volumes, consisting of no fewer than one hundred and ninety-one, most of them very long, discourses. I have scarce omitted one sermon which I thought would be useful. I have divested them of the metaphysical abstraction and redundant proofs which perplex the mind, and confuse the memory, of the generality of readers.

"It may be proper to acquaint the reader that I have, in a few instances, changed the expression of the Author; my conviction forbidding me to become the instrument of promulgating a doctrine derogatory to the character and dignity of the Son of God and the Spirit of Truth."

We farther subjoin a part of the Dedication to the Bishop of Lincoln, the Editor's patron:

"Those parts of the Theological Writings of Dr. Clarke which are most easy of comprehension having always appeared to me peculiarly well calculated to direct the judgment and enlighten the understanding, I have been impelled, by a proportionable solicitude, to render them accessible to the generality of readers. For which purpose I have selected what promised to be most useful of the numerous discourses of this learned and celebrated Divine, in the ardent hope, and the animating persuasion, that such a volume of his Sermons may create in the several families who possess themselves of it, a desire to become acquainted with the genuine and essential doctrines, greatly misunderstood, as well as with the general nature, of the Christian Covenant, and the conditions on which fallen man can be entitled to its support and consolations here, and to the rewards and the happiness promised to it hereafter. I am willing, farther, to persuade myself that, should such be the effect produced by this publication, those who may derive from it such satisfaction will become more zealously attached to the Church, more reluctant to encourage that spirit of schism and uncharitableness which is most active in the endeavour, and successful in the accomplishment, of misrepresenting truth and disseminating error."

The reader is faithfully told what he has to expect. It must, in justice to the Editor, be observed, that he has been careful to remove every objection which might have rendered the work less useful. We do not pretend to be acquainted with his motives; but to us it appears obvious that he designs his book as an antidote to both Lay and what is improperly called *Evangelical* preaching. And it seems well calculated to answer such purposes. The abstruse points of Faith, Grace, Election, &c. are admirably illustrated. The doctrines of Christianity, as expressed in the Articles of the Church of England, are, in this volume, rendered intelligible to readers of a common capacity; and many of those passages contained in the Epistles of St. Paul, which often perplex the mind, receive so easy and just an interpretation that the apparent difficulties are done away.

But this publication is not confined to doctrinal subjects, it comprehends many practical discourses, which may, from the precepts they inculcate, be read with great effect. We therefore very warmly recommend it as well to the younger Clergy as to families. They will get the chief excellences of a very celebrated Divine at an easy expence, instead of purchasing a voluminous work, in which will be found some matter scarce intelligible, much uninteresting, and much superfluous. Dr. Clarke, although in the recommendatory Lists of Books of some of our Prelates, is considered by many Divines as an extremely exceptionable writer. His sound argument and clear illustrations are universally allowed; on which account he deserves to be read. But all his notions not being altogether approved by the Orthodox Clergy, his writings have of late, as Mr. Clapham remarks, been very generally neglected. In this volume Dr. Clarke is made to hold, in a few instances, a language different from what he himself wrote. The alterations we highly approve; they are judicious, and correspondent to the doctrines of the Church of England. This volume is an excellent Appendix to the Editor's Abridgment of the Bishop of Lincoln's Elements of Christian Theology (vol. LXXIII. p. 258). Mr. C. has published two volumes of Sermons, for the use of families, adapted to the service of the Church, of very superior merit (LXXIII. 448, LXXIV. 545).

154. *The Progresses and Public Processions of Queen* Elizabeth; *among which are interspersed other Solemnities, Public Expenditures, and remarkable Events, during the Reign of that illustrious Princess. To which are subjoined, some of the*

*the early Progreſſes of King* James. *Now firſt printed from original MSS. of the Times; or collected from ſcarce Pamphlets*, &c. *Illuſtrated with Hiſtorical Notes. By* John Nichols, *F.S.A.* Edinb. *and* Perth. *Vol. III.*

THE two former volumes of this great work were juſtly characterized by one of the earlieſt of Mr. Urban's Correſpondents, as "a grand ſtore-houſe of the manners, cuſtoms, dreſſes, &c. of that Fairy period, the Elizabethan age" (vol. LVIII. p. 785).

"The whole impreſſion of the two former volumes has long ſince been ſold; which, though the number was very limited, is a ſubſtantial proof that they were not unwelcome to the publick, and a flattering preſage that the one now offered will meet with the like indulgence. It has at leaſt the merit of not having been too haſtily produced, having been actually full ſeventeen years in paſſing through the preſs. Like the volumes which have already been publiſhed, it contains, beſides a collection of viſits, progreſſes, &c. a variety of conceits, devices, poems, ſongs, ſpeeches, orations, &c. which accompanied the excurſions, or were exhibited on ſome other occaſions. Among theſe, ſome are of a graver, ſome of a looſer kind; ſome odd or humorous, ſome learned, witty, or inſtructive; all marking a period to which men were emerging from the barbarity and ignorance wherein they had long been held both by the Church and State." (p. v.)

Among the many ſources from which Mr. Nichols has derived the variety of information which is here adduced, are the original Records of the Corporation of London; which, amongſt other treaſures, contain "a large collection of the Wills of eminent Citizens, from the reign of King John to that of Queen Elizabeth inclusive, with an accurate Calendar to the whole." (p. vi.)

"And here let me do juſtice to the attention which has recently been paid by the Corporation to the improvement of the ſeveral offices within and contiguous to Guildhall, particularly in that of the Town Clerk; in which thoſe important and intereſting archives have for many centuries been hid in the receſſes of a dungeon, impervious alike to light and air. From this diſgraceful ſituation they are now reſcued; and, by the opening of ſeveral windows, and the erecting of proper book-caſes for their reception, they are rendered capable of being brought into public uſe; which the urbanity of the preſent Officer and his aſſiſtants tends very conſiderably to facilitate." (p. vi.)

The "genuine and important annals of the Company of Stationers" have been diligently explored; and "for the peruſal of many a ſcarce and valuable tract" the Editor's obligations are acknowledged "to the Preſident and Fellows of Sion College, and their benevolent and attentive Librarian Mr. Watts." The printed volumes of Mr. Lodge and Mr. Lyſons have alſo ſupplied ſome appropriate extracts.

"By the invariable friendſhip of Mr. Gough I have been indulged with the unreſerved communication of whatever could be contributed from his own deep reſearches into Engliſh Literature and antient manners, or from the rich ſtore-houſe of Topographic information which he pre-eminently poſſeſſes. From this ample repoſitory I have drawn, among ſeveral other articles, an account of the entertainment at Cambridge in 1564; and alſo the Supplication of the Biſhop of Roſs, the ſubtle agent of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, in 1573; which, though formerly printed, had become ſo rare that I could not obtain the ſight of it till, fortunately, a tranſcript was purchaſed by Mr. Gough, out of the library of the late Dr. Lort.—The kindneſs of a worthy friend at *Coventry* has furniſhed me, from the Corporation Books of that city, with the viſit of Queen Elizabeth in 1565, and of King James in 1617." (p. viii.)

"The Queen's viſit to Oxford in 1566 has been ſupplied by the friendſhip of Mr. Gutch, to whoſe accurate labours both the Publick and his *Alma Mater* are infinitely indebted. To illuſtrate this particular article, I many years ago purchaſed from the late Mr. Daniel Prince the Plates of the different Colleges in that Univerſity, with which he was ſo long and ſo honourably connected.—To the late George Steevens, eſq. whoſe intimacy with the writings of the Elizabethan age was unbounded, and his taſte unqueſtionable, I am indebted for pointing out ſeveral of the ſmaller Poems which form the preſent collection. Among theſe is "A worthy Dittie ſung before the Queen's Majeſtie at *Briſtowe*, 1576;" "Epſilon and Therion their Contention in Song for the May Ladie, 1578, ſung before the Queen at *Wanſted*;" "Hobbinol's Dittie, 1603," &c. &c.—To Thomas Park, eſq. F.S.A. I have to make acknowledgments for many ſimilar communications; and for an "Addreſs to the Reader," prefixed to "The Pleaſures at Kenelworth in 1576," but which did not afterwards appear in the part appendant to Gaſcoigne's Works." (p. ix.)

"The late reverend and truly venerable Antiquary Dr. Pegge gave me a ſmall but curious

curious "Prolusion of Prince Arthur," exhibited before the Queen, in 1588, at the expence of *Hugh Offley*, a rich citizen of London." (p. xii.)

"From the Harleian MSS. the Speeches of the Recorder of London in 1593 and 1594, and some other original articles, have been transcribed. And here it would be unpardonable were I not to return, though last not least, my grateful thanks to the Curators of the British Museum, for the facility of access which I have for nearly 40 years experienced to that truly matchless repository of valuable MSS.; and also to a long succession of the Officers of that House, to whose vigilance and attention the care of those MSS. and of the printed books has been confided, for the promptitude with which my labours have by them in numberless instances been forwarded." (p. xvi.)

"The Song before her Majesty at the show on horseback by the Earl of Cumberland on May-day 1600 is copied from Davison's valuable Miscellany, intituled, "A Poetical Rapsodie," first printed in 1602, and republished, with additions, in 1608, 1611, and 1621." (p. xvi.)—"The account of that gallant Nobleman, from his portrait at Skipton castle, with his speech to the Queen on the 17th of November that year, are from a Topographical Work that has been but a few days before the publick; which for sterling merit may be ranked among the most valuable publications of the present age; I mean "The History of the Deanery of Craven," by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Dunham Whitaker; whose "History of Whalley" had already placed its author in the foremost ranks of Antiquarian Literature." (p. xvii.)

"My enquiries after the entertainment in 1601 at *Harefield*, the residence of the Lord Keeper Egerton and his excellent lady, Alice Countess Dowager of Derby, have not been wholly unsuccessful. The MS description, however, of that entertainment, which is still recollected by a very respectable Baronet, Sir Roger Newdigate, whose ancestors were formerly the owners of Harefield Lodge, remains still a *desideratum*; as do also the particulars, though they appear to have been printed, of the Queen's reception by Sir Thomas Gresham at *Osterley Park*.—One other article also I much regret the not being able to discover; the verses which Mr. Secretary Cecil compounded in 1602, and to which Hales framed a ditty." (p. xix.)

"In the long period of time which has elapsed since the former volumes were published, it occurred to me that the Progresses of King James might be a suitable appendage to those of his illustrious Predecessor. Such a collection, the reader will perceive, is actually here begun; and it was my intention to have proceeded with "ΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΜΟΥΣΩΝ ΕΙΣΩΔΙΑ, The Muses Welcome to the high and mighty Prince James, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. at his Majesties happie Returne to his olde and native Kingdome of Scotland, after 14 Years Absence, Anno 1617, digested according to the Order of his Majesties Progresse. By I. A.;" and "ΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΜΟΥΣΩΝ ΕΞΟΔΙΑ, Planctus & Vota Musarum in Augustissimi Monachæ Jacobi Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regis, &c. Recessu è Scotiâ in Angliam, Augusti 4, Anno 1617;" two productions of considerable length; which place the Poetry of the Scotish Universities on a near level with those of the Sister Kingdom; and in one of which is the following specimen of Royal Poetry and Punning:

"Post disputationes coram Rege, in Academiâ Edinburgenâ, 19° Julii, Rex, dum suo more cœnam produceret multivariis, lepidis, ac doctis illis quidem de re literariâ & universâ Philosophiâ sermonibus, inter alia quid animi haberet super disputationis negotio explicavit, & non illepidè lusit in singulorum actorum nominibus. Ipsa autem Regis verba, ut fideliter à quodam adstantium rythmo vulgari comprehensa sunt, hic inferere visum est. (Mox versus varii Latinos fecerunt.)

[Præsidebat Joannes Adamsonus. Respondebat Jacobus Fairlæus. Opponebat Patricius Sandæus, Andreas Junius, Jacobus Reidus, & Gulielmus Regius, Philos. Prof.]

As *Adam* was the first of men,
whence all beginning tak;
So *Adamson* was President,
and first man in this Act.
The Theses *Fair-lie* did defend,
which though they lies contein,
Yet were *fair lies*, and he the same
right *fairlie* did maintein.
The feild first entred Master *Sands*,
and there he made me see
That not all *Sands* are barren *Sands*;
but that some *fertile* bee.
Then Master *Young* most subtilie
the Theses did impugne,
And kythed old in *Arijtotle*,
although his name be *Young*.
To him succeded Master *Reid*,
who, though *raid* be his name,
Neids neither for his dispvt blush,
nor of his speach think shame.
Last entred Master *King* the lists,
and dispute like a *King*,
How Reason reigning as a *Queene*
Should anger under-bring.
To their deserved praise have I
thus play'd upon their names;
And will their Colledge hence be cal'd
the Colledg of King James."

"But

"But I find it neceſſary to deſiſt from ſuch laborious though amuſing avocations, and to leave the field open for thoſe who may have more leiſure and ſuperior abilities to purſue the undertaking. I cannot, however, conclude without acknowledging that I feel ſome complacency in the idea, that when, at a farther diſtant period, the Progreſſes of King George the Third ſhall become the ſubject of Antiquarian curioſity, *non omnis moriar*. The Diaries preſerved in another Repoſitory * will furniſh ſome future Collector of Progreſſes with ample and authentic materials; and enable him to inform Poſterity that the popularity of our preſent truly amiable Monarch was at leaſt equal to that of the renowned Elizabeth; and that his viſits were not leſs gratifying to his admiring ſubjects, particularly to thoſe who have had the honour of entertaining him. The ungracious return to "young *Rookwood*, the Maſter of Ewſton hall," in 1578, is here particularly alluded to; and forms a moſt ſtriking contraſt to the conciliating manners of the preſent Father of his People." (pp. xxiii. xxiv.)

Many of the articles in this extenſive Collection it would be difficult to abridge. The New Year's Gifts are particularly amuſing; and ſome of the poetical compliments to the Queen are highly honourable to the literature of her reign; but for theſe we muſt refer to the work itſelf. A few detached paſſages ſhall be tranſcribed.

"The intereſt which the Citizens of London felt in the deteſtion of a conſpiracy in 1586 will appear from

"The true copie of a Letter from the Queene's Majeſtie to the Lord Maior of London [Sir George Barne] and his brethren; conteyning a moſt gracious acceptation of the great joy which her ſubjects tooke upon the apprehenſion of divers perſons, deteſted of a moſt wicked conſpiracie, read openly in a great aſſemblie of the Commons in the Guildhall of that Citie, the 22 day of Auguſt, 1586; Before the reading whereof, maſter James Dalton one of the Counſellors of that Citie, in the abſence of the Recorder, made this ſpeach here after following. Imprinted 1586." At the end, "Yeven under our ſignet at our Caſtell at Windſor, the 18 day of Auguſt, 1586, in the 28 yeere of our reigne."

"On the triumphal viſit of Queen Elizabeth, in that memorable year, to her Camp at Tilbury, the following letter from the Earl of Leiceſter to the Earl of Shrewſbury is a good comment:

"My dere good L. I cannot ſufficiently imagyn how to render you thanks inow for yo^r^ loving and honorable care of me; but it doth me ſo much good to hear oft frō you, and ſpetially in this ſo noble and kind manner, as I can no wey expreſs it, but only w^t^ ſo juſt and ſo an aſhured good wyll as never to fayll you whilſt I lyve. And now, my good L. I muſt moſt erneſtly entreat you not to think me forgetfull that I have not wrytten to you of late; the true cauſe I truſt you hear and conceave, w^ch^ is indede the contynewall toyll and buſines I have byn in ſinſe my coming to this Camp *. But now, God be thanked, the moſt dyfficulties ar paſt, w^ch^ ley moſt uppon my none hand, and o^r^ gratious M^tie^ hath byn here w^t^ me to ſee her Camp and people, w^ch^ ſo enflamyd y^e^ harts of her good ſubjects, as I think y^e^ wekeſt p'ſon amongs them ys able to match y^e^ proudeſt Spa. y^t^ dares land in England. But God hath alſo fought myghtely for her Ma^tie^; and I truſt they be to much daunted to follow their p'tended enterprice. My L. this gentleman hath ſeen o^r^ Camp, and a fayr ſhew I made my L. Treſ. who cam from London to ſee us. He ſhall tell you how wylling and well furniſhed men here be; and, he being now very full of buſines, I wyll take leave, and comytt my dereſt good L. and frend to y^e^ Almighty. Frō the Camp, this 13 of Auguſt, 1588.

Ever yo^r^ L.' moſt aſhured,

R. Leycester."

"Her Majeſty's "Speech to her People" on this intereſting occaſion was in theſe words:

"My loving people, we have been perſuaded by ſome, that are careful of our ſafety, to take heed how we commit ourſelves to armed multitudes, for fear of treachery; but aſſure you, I do not deſire to live to diſtruſt my faithful and loving people. Let tyrants fear; I have always ſo behaved myſelf, that, under God, I have placed my chiefeſt ſtrength and ſafeguard in the loyal hearts and good-will of my ſubjects. And therefore I am come amongſt you at this time, not as for my recreation or ſport, but being reſolved, in the midſt and heat of the battle, to live or die amongſt you all; to lay down, for my God, and for my kingdom, and for my people, my honour and my blood, even in the duſt. I know I have but the body of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart of a king, and of a king of

* "In the ſeveral volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, from the year 1780 to 1801 incluſive; and in the improved edition of the Hiſtory of Dorſet, vol. II. pp. 76—78."

* "Leiceſter died of a fever, upon the road to his ſeat at Kenilworth, exactly three weeks after he wrote this letter."

England

England too; and think foul ſcorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe, ſhould dare to invade the borders of my realms: to which, rather than any diſhonour ſhould grow by me, I myſelf will take up arms; I myſelf will be your general, judge, and rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field. I know already, by your forwardneſs, that you have deſerved rewards and crowns; and we do aſſure you, on the word of a prince, they ſhall be duly paid you. In the mean my lieutenant-general ſhall be in my ſtead, than whom never prince commanded a more noble and worthy ſubject; not doubting by your obedience to my general, by your concord in the camp, and your valour in the field, we ſhall ſhortly have a famous victory over thoſe enemies of my God, of my kingdom, and of my people."

"A ſolemn day of thankſgiving having been appointed for the ſignal deliverance from the threatened danger, the following letter was addreſſed by Sir Martin Calthorpe, then Lord Mayor of London, to the ſeveral Livery Companies of the City:

"By the Maior.

"Where the Queene's moſte excellent Ma^tie entendeth to come in her Ma^ties moſte royall p'ſon, on the eighteenth daye of the preſent moneth, from Som'ſet Houſe to Pawles to heare a ſermon: Theiſe therefore ſhal be to require and charge yo^u, in her Ma^ties name, that you take eſpeciall care that all p'ſones of the Livery of yo^r ſaide Companye may be in a readyneſſe againſte the ſaide tyme, with theire liverye hoodes, attyred in their beſt app'ell, to wayte and attend her Ma^ties comynge; and that you and the Livery of youre ſaide Companye receave direction from Mr. Martin, Mr. Allott, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Radcliff, aldermen, and others of the worſhipfull Com'oners of this Cittie, appointed by me and my brethren the Aldermen, for orderinge and diſpoſinge of all thinges needeful for that ſervice; requiringe you not to faile hereof, as you will anſwere the contrarye at yo^r p'ill. At the Guildhall of the Cittie of London, this eighth of November, 1588.

"The whole number of yo^r Livery.

"Wiffelers in coates of velvet and chaynes, tenn at the leaſte.

"Yo^r ſtandinges to be ſtronge, and well rayled; the fore rayle to be covered with a faire blewe clothe.

"Yo^r ſtanders and ſtreamers to be ſet up as ſhall beſt beſeeme the place."

"On this occaſion the following expences were incurred by the Worſhipful Company of Stationers:

"Paid for the preparacion of ſtandinge, and for flags and other neceſſaryes pertayninge to the Companyes attendaunce at her Majeſties repaire to Paules, to give God thankes for her Victorye over the Spanyards, and for twooe ſeverall dynners for the Companye at the ſame tyme on twoe dayes, xxiii*l.* iis. iiid."

"Dec. 31, 1588, the Queen gave her bond to the Mayor and Citizens of London for 20,000*l.* which ſhe had borrowed.

"A public proceſſion in 1588-9 will be illuſtrated by the following document:

"By the Mayor.

"To the Maſter and Wardens of the Companye of Stationers.

"Where the Queene's moſt excellente Majeſtie intendith in her royall p'ſonne to repaire to her princelie palace of Whitehall, on Thurſdaie next, in thafternoone; and for that I and my bretheren thaldermen are commanded to attend on her Majeſties p'ſonne from Chelſey to the Whitenall: Theis therefore ſhall be in her Majeſtie's name to require you, that yourſelfes, with ſix of the conſtieſt p'ſonages of your ſaid Companye, be redie at the Parke Corner above Sainte James, on horſeback, apparelled in velvette coats, with chaynes of gould, on Thurſdaie, by twoo of the clocke in thafternoone, to wayte upon me and my bretheren the aldermen to Chelſey, for the recreating of her Majeſtie accordingelie. And alſo, that you provide ſixe ſtaffe torches lighth of need ſhall be required. Not failinge hereof, as you will anſwere the contrarie at your p'ill. From the Guyldhall, this xxviiiith of Januarie, 1588. *Sebrighte.*"

"The "Dialogue at Sir Henry Leighe's," 1590, is from a very ſcarce printed tract; and the "Series of Triumphal Juſts" from an heraldic volume of high authority. At one of theſe ſolemnities, in 1590, the veteran hero Sir *Henry Lee* reſigned the office of perſonal champion to her Majeſty, in due form, to *George Clifford* Earl of *Cumberland*. Of Elizabeth's diſcernment in the ſelection of her more immediate attendants, this appointment, among numberleſs others, is an abundant proof; as this gallant peer was certainly one of the moſt accompliſhed courtiers in that age of chivalry. The Queen was herſelf of ſtature indifferent tall, ſlender, and ſtraight, fair of complexion, her hair inclining to pale yellow, her forehead large and fair, her eyes lively and ſweet, but ſhort-ſighted; her noſe ſomewhat riſing in the midſt; the whole compaſs of her countenance ſomewhat long, yet of admirable beauty: but the beauty of her mind was far more admirable; which ſhe was particularly happy in expreſſing, both by ſpeech and writing. If a collection could be made of her apophthegms and extemporal orations, it would certainly excel

excel any thing extant on that head; and for her writing, Sir Henry Savile affirms, 'that he had seen some Translations of hers, which far exceeded the Originals *.' Never Prince kept greater state with less statelinefs. Her Penfioners and Guard were always the talleft and goodlieft gentlemen and yeomen of the kingdom; her Maids of Honour, and other women about her, the faireft and moft beautiful ladies of the realm; and yet herfelf a *Diana* among her Nymphs †."

A curious fpecimen of her handwriting, from a letter to her brother King Edward VI. may be feen in our vol. LIX. p. 1186; an anecdote of her vifiting the King's Head in Fenchurch-ftreet (where a fine print of her from Holbein is preferved), and one refpecting her conduct to the unfortunate Queen of Scots, LX. 219, 1083.

155. CURIALIA: or, *An Hiftorical Account of fome Branches of the Royal Houfehold, &c. &c. Parts IV. and V. Confifting of, I. A fuccinct Hiftory of* Somerfet Houfe, *from the Commencement of its Erection in* 1549. *II. A Differtation on the antient Eftablifhment and Function of the Serjeant at Arms. In Two Letters, addreffed to the Prefident of the Society of Antiquaries, from* Samuel Pegge, *Efq. F.S.A.*

"THE publication of thefe Collections is ftrictly conformable to the teftamentary wifhes of their worthy Author, who configned them for that expreis purpofe to [Mr. Nichols] their prefent Editor. Long and intimately acquainted both with the accuracy and the diffidence of Mr. Pegge, I might have hefitated in offering his pofthumous Eflays to the Publick, if the plan of them had not been clearly defined; and if even fuch of them as are not actually completed were not fufficiently outlined to be creditable to the reputation he had already acquired by the former Parts of his "Curialia," and by his "Anecdotes of the Engliih Language;" a reputation which had defcended to him by *hereditary right*. The Hiftory of Somerfet Houfe was with him a favourite fubject; and to this, with the exception of the two concluding pages, he had put the finifhing hand."

The former Parts of Mr. Pegge's "Curialia" have been duly noticed in our vol. LII. p. 340, LIV. 703, and LXXII. 732. His "Somerfet Houfe" is thus introduced in a Letter to the Prefident of the Society of Antiquaries:

"Dear Sir, After the intereft you have taken in Old London, including Weftminfter, I hope I may be excufed in addreffing to you an account of a building now no more; but which embraces a larger portion of hiftory than ever fell to the lot of a private edifice, when taken with all its concomitant circumftances—I mean Somerfet Houfe; which, having been founded in the middle of the fixteenth century, and begun to be demolifhed at the latter end of the eighteenth, is now become within the pale of Antiquity. *That* alone, however, is not what places it within my cognizance; for in a very few years after its foundation it became the property of the Crown, and has ever fince carried with it fuch Royal Appendages as may, with no impropriety, bring it under the general title of this work. All that has been hitherto faid of it is fo very much difperfed in the works of writers of different complexions and parties, that no difpaffionate account has been given of it; nor has any been compreffed into an uninterrupted narrative. In this attempt I foreiee that I fhall be obliged to combat fome received opinions; but fuch muft always be the cafe where Hiftorians have implicitly copied each other; for, when traditions have paffed muiter for three centuries, their verity is ieldom afterwards brought to the teft."

The great Duke of Somerfet's perfonal hiftory is in the firft place very ably inveftigated by our diligent Antiquary, to "the clofing fcene of his life on the fcaffold, Jan. 22, 1552-3, on a charge which amounted to no more than a doubtful act of felony, and which the King's Miniiters would not allow him to pardon."

"This fatal concluiion of the Duke's life, immaterial as it may appear to us at this diftance of time, had an excellent and invaluable effect on our criminal laws, from which every unfortunate culprit, at this day, receives a very eflential benefit. The evidence againft the Duke conlifted merely of written depofitions, unfupported by oral teftimony, and was withal fo weak, that a law was made, in conlequence of it, which enacted that witneffes, in all cafes, fhould hereafter be brought face to face with the prifoner, and examined in his preience."

Mr. Pegge next proceeds to enquire what buildings were demolifhed to make room for it, and what other ftructures collaterally aided its erection.

"Thofe

* "Two fpecimens of her Majefty's talent for tranflation occur in Nugæ Antiquæ, vol. I. and will not be found to bear out Sir Henry Savile's "hyperbolical praife," as it was juftly termed by Bolton in his Hypercritica."

† "So fays Sir Robert Baker, in his Chronicle, p. 422."

"Thoſe which occupied the ſpace on which Somerſet Houſe originally ſtood were, principally, 1. an Inn of Chancery, promiſcuouſly called Strand Inn and Cheſter's Inn *; 2. the Epiſcopal Houſe of the Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, then alſo known by the name of The Biſhop of Cheſter's Inn; 3. the Epiſcopal Houſe of the Biſhop of Landaff †; 4. the Epiſcopal Houſe of the Biſhop of Worceſter; 5. the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand, and its Cemetery ‡; 6. the Strand Bridge."

Of theſe ſeveral places a particular account is given.

"What is now a ſtreet, called *The Strand*, was at that time no more than a high-way, leading from London Weſtward to the village of Charing, where ſtood Queen Eleanor's Croſs, and a few houſes; from whence, in a right line, you was led on, through open fields, to St. James's Houſe, lately an hoſpital, but then a Royal Houſe. This high-way, being the property of the Crown, as ſuch was eaſily modified to accommodate the King's Uncle, and conſequently there was little difficulty or hardſhip upon the ſubject in the change it underwent by leveling; and on the whole, perhaps, the road was rendered better by the change. By Stowe's account there was not any current of water under this bridge; for, ſays he, in the autograph remaining in the Britiſh Muſeum, "Then had ye, in the high ſtreet, a fair bridge, called Strand-Bridge, and under it a lane, which went down to the Strand, ſo from being a banque of the river of Thames §." But here Stowe ſpeaks of it as if it were in his own time, and not with reference to the reign of King Edward VI. or to any prior period. Mr. Maitland ||, on the other hand, tells us, that there was a rivulet under the bridge; for, ſays he, "a little to the Eaſt of the preſent Catherine Street, and in the High Street, was a handſome bridge, denominated, from its ſituation, *Strand Bridge*, through which ran a ſmall water-courſe from the fields, which, gliding along a lane below, had its influx to the Thames near Somerſet-Stairs."—In this account I ſhould incline to believe Mr. Maitland; becauſe lanes do not often become rivers, though the beds of rivers, by a diverſion of their courſes, may become lanes."

*(To be continued.)*

* "Maitland confounds Cheſter Inn and Strand Inn; "which, from its neighbourhood to the Biſhop of Cheſter's houſe and the Strand, was indifferently denominated Cheſter's, or Strand Inn," p. 739.

† "Almoſt contiguous to this Inn, on the Weſt, was the city manſion of the Biſhop of Landaff." Maitland, Hiſtory of London, edit. 1739, p. 739.

‡ "The New Church is in the patronage of the Biſhop of Worceſter, the Weſt end being oppoſite to the place where the old church ſtood."

§ "Bibl. Harl. N° 538."

|| Ubi ſupra.

156. *An Introduction to Geography, intended chiefly for the Uſe of Schools: including a ſhort Account of the Solar Syſtem, and the Uſe of the Terreſtrial Globe; with ſome Remarks on the Pronunciation of the Names of Foreign Countries, &c. By* Iſaac Payne.

THIS Introduction appears to be well calculated to inſtruct young perſons in the elements of Geography. The prominent features of the ſeveral Diviſions of the Globe are given in ſeparate paragraphs, and the ſame order of arranging theſe ſubjects is obſerved in each chapter, with a view to aſſiſt the memory of the pupil. This mode we conſider to be judicious. The numerous Aſiatic Iſles, which are often omitted, or obſcurely noticed, in moſt introductory works on Geography, are here enumerated in a clear and diſtinct arrangement. The remarks on the pronunciation of the names of foreign countries, though ſhort, will be of ſervice to the Learner.

157. *The ſingular and intereſting Trial of* Henry Stanton, *Eſq. of the* 8th *(or King's) Regiment: on Charges for Unofficer-like Behaviour, as preferred againſt him by Lieut.-col.* Young, *commanding the ſaid Regiment. Tried by a General Court Martial held at* Doncaſter, Aug. 14, 1805, *and ſeveral ſubſequent Days.*

IT would ill become us to *review* the conduct of a Court Martial; but Mr. Stanton ſeems to have *made out his caſe*, when he ſtates that he has "ſuſtained injurious treatment." He adduces, alſo, a reſpectable "Memorial to the King" in his behalf, from the Mayor, Corporation, Freeholders, Houſeholders, and moſt of the principal Inhabitants of Doncaſter; and many other honourable atteſtations to the propriety of his general conduct.

"Diſtreſſing and forlorn indeed (ſays Mr. S.) my ſituation would have been, if I had not reſided in a town where diſintereſted Juſtice reigns." (p. iv.)

## INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A TOPOGRAPHER would be obliged to any of Mr. Urban's Correſpondents in Ireland to inform him why, in the Titles of the Statiſtical Accounts of the Counties of *Dublin*, *Leitrim*, and *Wicklow*, the particle OF is omitted between the county and its name.

On

*On reading the Account of the* VICTORY'S *ſailing for* England *with the Captured Flags of* France *and* Spain, *and the* BODY *of Lord* NELSON, *after the Victory gained by the* Britiſh *Fleet off* Cape Trafalgar, *the* 21*ſt* October, 1805.

GREAT GEORGE, with mingled ſenſe of joy and grief, [wears;
His laurel wreath with funeral cypreſs
Proud trophies *here*, and *here* his lifeleſs Chief,
A vanquiſh'd Fleet, a Victory in tears.
United ſquadrons trembled at the ſhock,
When NELSON led his war-worn hoſts to fight; [rock,
From bleak Trafalgar's Cape to Calpe's
Iberia ſaw her ſons in wild affright.
High o'er the ſurge the Britiſh enſigns ride, [and Spain,
Beneath them cower the flags of France
Whilſt many a ſhatter'd bulwark flaming wide, [main.
Gilds the dark horrors of the angry
Heard ye the dread prophetic ſound of death? [ſtorm;
Deep tones of ſorrow ſwell the ſullen
The Muſe ſits weeping o'er the blood-ſtain'd wreath, [form.
And PITY points to NELSON'S mangled
Your ſea-green mantles rent, your treſſes torn, [his clay;
Spirits who haunt the Ocean, guard
And thou, lov'd Monarch! bow thy head, and mourn [day.
The dear bought laurels of this fatal
Thy NELSON'S high achievements Egypt ſaw, [leſs powers,
When ſhouting Arabs hail'd his match-
And antient Memphis heard, with trembling awe, [towers.
The midnight roar that ſhook Aboukir's
Let the rough Baltic, and the Cimbrian Iſles, [triumphs tell,
And Denmark's guarded ſtraits, his
And Baſtia's mounds, and Calvi's rocky piles,—
And let Trafalgar ſay how great he fell!
BRITAIN! thy martial ſons ſhall crowd the ſhore, [glow;
Their loyal breaſts with gratitude ſhall
But when they learn their GUARDIAN is no more, [rous woe.
The gallant band ſhall melt in gene
Thy daughters, too, with ſongs ſhall rend the ſky, [crown'd ſteep;
And chaunt ſweet pæans from the oak-
But when the ſolemn triumph paſſes by,
In ſilent grief the lovely train ſhall weep,
Sweet ſleeps the brave whom patriot tears embalm, [duſt;
His Country's Genius bending o'er his
A Nation's Bleſſings and a deathleſs Palm,
And Kings and Senates conſecrate his duſt.

J.

ON A REPORT OF SOME CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

AH! where ſhall we a Worthy find,
With equal virtue, equal mind,
Meet at Britannia's helm to ſit,
And fill the mighty void of PITT?
Can we amid her valiant race
A ſoul of equal firmneſs trace,
So ſkill'd with prompt and ſteady hand
To quell Sedition's blazing brand,
To ſhield the King he ſerv'd from wrong,
To chain Detraction's deſperate tongue,
Or from a Tyrant's rav'ning maw,
To guard the laſt retreat of Law?
Who in the Senate ſhall again
Awake the Demoſthenian ſtrain,
Confirm the feeble, and defeat
The Sophiſt in his laſt retreat?
What kindred ſpirit can combine
Such clear detail, and vaſt deſign?
Graſp in his counſels Europe's weal,
Yet for the Cotter's comforts feel?
Shew us the honeſt heart as pure
From Av'rice or Ambition's lure;
Greatly content itſelf to ſpend,
The rights of nations to defend;
All private comforts, private eaſe,
All that a liberal taſte can pleaſe;
To give up all its peace, its health,
Integrity its only wealth!
To ſtand on Power's ſeductive height,
With hands unſtain'd, and conſcience white;
Firm in its well-weigh'd purpoſe, juſt
To public fame, and public truſt,
Till vanquiſh'd Envy ſhall proclaim
The worth it ſicken'd to defame.

But while exulting Britain ſmil'd
To find her Statesman undefil'd,
While, reſting ſafely in his care, [prayer;
She breath'd to Heaven her grateful
Diſeaſe with many a thrilling pang,
Fix'd in the ſeat of life its fang;
Yet, on the couch of pain and grief,
He plann'd thy fall, apoſtate Chief!
To Britain gave his days of care,
And for her ſake outwatch'd the Bear,
In vain—though one ſoul-cheering ray
Shot from Trafalgar's glorious fray,
Ruin on ruin, crime on crime,
The wrongs, the guilt of every clime,
Virtue deſerted, and o'eraw'd,
The triumphs of ſucceſsful fraud,
Barb'd the keen darts by Sickneſs hurl'd,
And ſunk him with a falling world.
Yet, while with terrible delay
Death linger'd o'er his certain prey;
Thrill'd ev'ry nerve with pangs intenſe,
And but to anguiſh waken'd ſenſe;
Still in the dying Patriot's heart
His Country claim'd its wonted part;
And in the confines of the grave,
He ſigh'd for her he wiſh'd to ſave.
Still, then, ſhall Greece and Latium claim
The brighteſt wreaths of civic fame?

Is emulation taught to burn
At Tully's bust, or Cato's urn?
Shall Britain's Muse her viol string
For Sparta's self-devoted King?
And sleeps her silent numbers, loath
To honour worth of native growth?
Yet Europe to the well-earn'd praise
Of Chatham's Son her homage pays,
Did not his star, amid the night
Of Anarchy, with guiding light
Serenely shine? Was he alarm'd
When Tyranny its myriads arm'd,
And bade them at the war-hoop haste
To plunder, massacre, and waste?
Was he deceiv'd when Circe round
Her charmed cup fresh garlands wound?
What though the curs'd Enchantress laugh'd
While Kings and States the poison quaff'd,
She saw *him* push the bowl away,
And trembled at his stern survey.
Though Europe, by her bestial snare
Besotted, grovel'd in her lair,
Britain refus'd the madd'ning shell,
And PITT's loud voice dissolv'd the spell.
He blew the clarion trump of Fame,
He call'd on Glory, call'd on Shame,
Pointed to where with banners rent
His bow for battle Valour bent,
And stalking o'er the enfanguin'd field,
Refus'd to flatter, or to yield.
For to the Warrior's laurel'd crest
The halcyon Peace had flown for rest:
Driv'n from the haunts of men, afraid,
Proscrib'd, insulted, and betray'd,
She the dread scenes of War explor'd,
And claim'd protection from the sword!
That sword to gen rous hands assign'd,
Drawn for the safety of mankind,
To Freedom and to Truth bequeath'd,
Thy timely wisdom, Pitt, unsheath'd;
And latest ages shall combine
Their voice, to bless the great design.

While o'er the Statesman's early grave
The great, the noble, and the brave,
The patriot true to Britain's cause,
The sage expounders of her laws,
And they who from the Christian shrine
Deal to the hungry bread divine,
Absorb'd in manly sorrow bend
As Earth's cold arms receive their friend;
Say, when each hope, each ardent prayer,
Sunk in the stupor of despair,
And Patience to her God complain'd
That sinners doubted if he reign'd;
Did not the requiem's closing strain
Console the melancholy train,
When the full choir proclaim'd the rest
Of those who sleep in Jesus blest?

O Muse of History! from whom
The patriot hopes a glorious doom,
When thou shalt sound thy epic shell,
This Country's wars and woes to tell;
And call upon remotest times
To tremble at Oppression's crimes;
When pictur'd in thy fairest lines
The glorious Son of Chatham shines;
When all his wond'rous deeds arise,
Rescued from Slander's foul disguise;
When future ages shall bequeath
To him, the medal, bust, and wreath;
When Britain's rising hope and care
Shall to his path-worn tomb repair,
To catch his glow of patriot zeal,
Like him to struggle, think, and feel;
Amid the virtues that attend
The sacred form of Britain's friend,
Be bright Religion foremost plac'd,
With all her heavenly symbols grac'd,
For, as in Death's cold grasp he lay,
She pluck'd its mortal sting away;
She taught his anxious soul to place
Its trust in a Redeemer's grace;
With humble hope, and faith sincere,
He crav'd the rite to Christians dear,
The blessed heaven-appointed sign
Of pardon seal'd and peace divine;
And, like his blessed Lord and Guide,
Forgiving his tormentors—died.

Yet, Britain! if thy fertile plains
A soul of equal worth contains,
O drag him from the hermit cell,
Where Truth and Wisdom love to dwell;
Tell him, at such a call and time,
Retirement is in him a crime;
Say, when the foes of God unite,
God's servants must his battles fight.
He who the tottering ark would aid,
Must find sweet solace in its shade;
And to the arm of flesh impart
The vigour of a pious heart.
Such only can preserve the realm,
And but to such entrust the helm.
For when loud tempests round thee rise,
Thy pilot must consult the skies!

*August* 1806. J. W. L. B.

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## LINES

*Written on seeing a Picture of the Resurrection of a Pious Family from their Tomb, at the* LAST DAY.

TREMENDOUS SOUND! th' Almighty thunders roll
In rapid peals from the ethereal blue,
And scatter desolation through the globe:
All Nature stands convuls'd; and, lo! amidst [move.
The general wreck, the antient fabrics
Most awful sight! how solemn to behold
This stately and invulnerable tomb
By irresistible and unknown power
To dust and atoms in an instant crush'd.
Mysterious scene! what hand invisible,
Or force divine, breaks through this weight immense—
Rends off the adamantine door,—scatters
These stony walls in wild confusion round, [their base?
And hurls the firm foundations from

JEHOVAH

JEHOVAH speaks, and Heaven and Earth obey;
Th' Almighty trumpet wakes the pious dead:
Behold th' illuſtrious train burſting the bands
Of Death, and in the twinkling of an eye
Leap from their dark domains to life and bliſs:
Victorious now o'er ev'ry foe, and all
The dire effects of guilt and ſin, in vain
The Powers of darkneſs ſtrive; Hell and the Grave
Unite in vain to hold the captives now;
Honour and triumph crown the glorious day:
Ah, lovely ſight! lo, from the dreary cave
Th' angelic forms in beauteous order riſe,
Perfect and pure, array'd in light divine;
See, every countenance with ſweet ſurpriſe
And ſacred ſplendour ſmiles. Riſing new'd
With animated and immortal powers,
Hark how the conquerors triumphant ſhout,—
"Inglorious and inſatiate GRAVE, where is
Thy boaſted victory, thy mighty power,
Thy once reſiſtleſs and rapacious graſp?
Why thus voracious and inceſſant cry
To men of every rank and name, *give, give,*
If, at the Almighty and ſupreme command,
Thy vaſt dominions muſt be all deſtroy'd,
And the long-hoarded treaſures thus reſign'd
To life, and bliſs, and beauty, much improv'd?
Thy dreary dungeons give new vigour to
The mind: behold thy loathſome, deadly damps
Shed an immortal bloom on every face!
Remorſeleſs DEATH, where is thy venom'd ſting,
Plung'd with inveterate rage in ev'ry breaſt?
Where's the tyrannic ſway thy potent arm
Diſplay'd on human frames in direful ſcenes
Through all the ages from the firſt offence?
At thy dread ſtroke the mean and mighty fell;
Alike the blooming youth, thoughtleſs and gay,
In all the mad career and prime of life,
And the grave ſage, burden'd with years and toil,
Arreſted by thy ſummons, ſtood appall'd.
Rapacious Tyrant, now exult no more!
In vain thy blandiſh'd ſcythe ſwept o'er the plain
Of Life, and cut its myriads down, if bliſs
And beauty ſo divine elude thy rage,
And triumph o'er the long-uſurp'd controul."
Thus rapturous ſang the pious riſing race,
Leaving with unknown joy their dark abode.
Behold th' uplifted and expanded hands
Of the dear Father! with what ardent looks
And ſtedfaſt eagerneſs he reaches forth,
Wing'd with impatience to be gone!
What holy zeal has fir'd his nobleſt powers!
His pious ſoul ſeems big with expectation.
With what intenſe deſire his ſparkling eyes
Fix on the diſtant ſhore of perfect Peace,
Where, from the fount of bleſſedneſs, pleaſures
Unceaſing flow to all the happy minds.
See! the dear partner of his mind is riſen,
And with ſuperior earneſtneſs, and ſwift
Velocity, beats the ethereal air—
Has the priority in rank, and paves
The ſacred paſſage to their bleſt abode;
As though ſhe fain would *firſt* be wafted o'er
To the pure manſions of eternal joy,
And welcome home her pious progeny.
How bright and beautiful her heavenly mien
Appears! Haſte, ſacred fair one, to thy ſeat
'Mongſt Saints and Seraphim of higheſt rank.
Lo! the ſweet babes clos'd gently to her breaſt
With tend'reſt care! her claſping arms ſuſtain
The much-lov'd twins; affection cloſe cements
The ſacred nat'ral tie, and much endears.
The ſudden but celeſtial rapt'rous flight.
Behold the lovely cherubs twine around
The mother's heart; and looks of innocence ſoft
And love in ev'ry feature ſmile: how ſleep
Their notes divine, and infant accents
The elder offſpring, too, ſtartling from
Preſs forth with equal ardour; rapidly
Preparing to purſue the heavenly chace;
All eager to attain their only wiſh—
To join their dear companions in the world
Where friendſhips ne'er diſſolve, nor love decay!
Firſt to their parents' warm embrace they fly,
And grateful ſalutations rend the air.
See! the moſt venerable countenance
Beneath, ſtruggling to extricate himſelf,
As from the bottom of the diſmal den
New conſternations grace his aged brow,
And joy and wonder agitate his ſoul:
Struck with a ſtrange ſurpriſe, he's anxiouſly
Concern'd t' uncloſe the earthen heavy clods
So many ages thick'ning faſt around.
Behold his looks! he pants, he longs to breathe
In purer air, among the ſons of light—
T' unboſom all his joys with kindred minds
And antient friends and anceſtry on high.
Bleſs'd reſurrection of the pious dead
From dreary caverns, darkneſs, worms, and duſt,

To

To life, and bliſs, and immortality!
The heavens diſpart, and from the diſtant clouds
Meridian glory ſhines in rays too ſtrong
For mortal ſight. Hark! the celeſtial quires [ſtrains,
Strike all their notes divine in higheſt
And hail the happy train redeem'd from death. [to theſe
"Welcome, ye pure and peaceful ſouls,
Divine abodes, all incorruptible
And undefil'd; enter, with ſongs of joy
And victory, in the MESSIAH'S praiſe;
Swell ev'ry note with ſweet ſeraphic ſtrains, [love
And ſpread the triumphs of redeeming
In everlaſting ſong, and endleſs day!"

G. B.

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*Omnis in hoc uno variis diſcordia ceſſit*
*Ordinibus; lætatur eques, plaudítque ſenator,*
*Votaque patricio certant plebeia favori.*
CLAUD. de Laud. Stilic.

VICTOR adeſt; flexoque genu, et cervice ſubactâ, [manus!
Plaude triumphantes, Anglia læta,
Cede patres enſi, atque ultricibus oppida flammis, [nis!
Priſtina barbaricis cede tropæa mi-
Dedita laſcivo ſit nata, ſit uxor, amori,
Sternat agros clades, ſternat inulta focos.
Nec dedignetur ſervilia lora juventus,
Subdat colla jugo, mandat inermis humum. [laurus,
Ergone, adhuc victrix, defloruit Anglica
Irrita cui toties fulmina torſit hyems?
Dii prohibent! ſtetit, et ſtabit firmata per annos, [ave.
Et nova ſub lætâ germina pandet
Æmula ſi pubes, ſi ſanguine turget avito,
Vivida ſi virtus, inviolatus honor,
Ultrix Europæ, læſique Britannia cœli,
Frænet anhelantes Ambitionis equos!
*Ille**, nece exultans libertatiſque ruinâ,
Humana infregit fœdera, jura Deûm.
Ferra odium ſtrinxit; trahit in certamina ſervos; [alit.
Perfida vis rapuit ſceptra, tyrannus
Inſultabit ovans, fauſtiſque ſuperbiet armis? [agros?
Sub pede vaſtatos proruet hoſtis
Illi tempus erit, cùm intacta optaverit auſa,
Et nunquam Icariæ vela dediſſe viæ:
Teſtis Blenhemia, atque audacia fracta Tyranni†, [ſit opus.
Anglia quid moveat, quid grave poſ-
Creſſica quis neſcit ſumanjia cædibus arva,
Arva quidem patriis nobilitata malis?
Cur memorem Henriacos* per mille pericla triumphos, [nu?
Regiaque indomitâ Lilia† rapta ma-
Ut tremuit Rhenus, Rhodanuſque, atque ultimus Iſter,
Sequana purpureis ipſa refluxit aquis!
Ira animos armet, dextras Vindicta, juventus, [amor.
Membra vigor patrius, pectora firmet
Indue terrores, et nota tonitrua frontis,
Poſcit honos, patriæ gloria, et ipſa ſalus. [procellæ;
Turpes ſperne moras; venienti occurre
Cerva obſtat canibus læſa, repugnat ovis. [muri?
Quid valeant turres, et propugnacula
Ærea quid profugo valla recluſa metu? [montes?
Æquora quid timidos circumlabentia
Arma tegant oras, æquora claſſis aret.
Indue terrores; acuat fiducia mentem;
Obvia ſint telis tela, virique viris.
Anglia, fida ſibi, internique ignara tumultûs, [met;
Conſulis inſidias, Conſulis arma, do-
Invicta, et mediis in tempeſtatibus audax,
Ipſa fuget nubes, ipſa ſerenet aquas.

*Auguſt* 14. L. ETONENSIS.

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* Buonaparte.

† Louis XIV. who ſurvived his friends, his glory, and his good fortune.

## LINES,

ADDRESSED TO A MARRIED LADY‡.

### DIRGE OF THE DEPARTED YEAR.

MALAYA'S woods and mountains ring
With voices ſtrange and ſad to hear,
And dark unbodied ſpirits ſing
The dirge of the departed Year!

Lo! now methinks, in tones ſublime,
As viewleſs o'er our heads they bend,
They whiſper, "Thus we ſteal your time,
Week mortals, till your days ſhall end."

Then wake the dance, and wake the ſong,
Reſound the feſtive mirth and glee—
Alas! the days have paſs'd along,
The days we never more ſhall ſee.

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* Henry V. the conqueror of France, and the boaſt of his countrymen.

† Fleur-de-Lis.

‡ Extracted from *The Government Penang Gazette*, in which they were prefaced by the following explanatory addreſs to the Editor of that Paper:

SIR, The following lines, on the departed year, have too much merit not to find an acceptable place in your Paper: they were written by a friend, who, after travelling far and near for knowledge, was at laſt driven to our Eaſtern Iſle, for the recovery of his health—He has now quitted our ſhores; but his diſtinguiſhed talents and enthuſiaſtic feeling muſt ever endear him to thoſe who knew him ſufficiently to eſtimate his worth, and value his friendſhip. "The ſtranger is gone, but we cannot forget."

But

But let me bruſh the nightly dews
Beſide the ſhell-depainted ſhore,
And mid the ſea-weed ſit to muſe
On days that ſhall return no more.

Olivia! ah! forgive the bard,
If ſprightly ſtrains alone are dear;
His notes are ſad, for he has heard
The footſteps of the parting Year!

'Mid friends of youth, belov'd in vain,
Oft have I hail'd this jocund day—
If pleaſure brought a thought of pain,
I charm'd it with a paſſing lay.

Friends of my youth! for ever dear!
Where are you from this boſom fled?
A lonely man, I linger here,
Like one that has been long time dead.

Foredoom'd to ſeek an early tomb,
Forwhom the pallid grave-flow'rs blow;
I haſten on my deſtin'd doom,
And ſternly mock at joy or woe.

Yet, while the circling Year returns,
Till years to me return no more;
Still in my breaſt affection burns
With purer ardour than before.

Departed Year! thine earlieſt beam,
When firſt thou grac'dſt thy ſplendid round,
Beheld me by the Cavary's ſtream,
A man unbleſt, on holy ground.

With many a ling'ring ſtep, and ſlow,
I left Myſura's hills afar;
Through Curga's rocks I paſs'd below,
To trace the lakes of Malabar.

Sweet Malabar! thy ſuns that ſhine
With ſoften'd light, through ſummer ſhow'rs,
Might charm a ſadder ſoul than mine
To joy, amid thy lotus flow'rs.

For each ſweet ſcene I wander'd o'er,
Fair ſcenes, that ever ſhall be dear—
From Curga's hills to Travancore,
I hail thy ſteps, departed Year!

But chief, that in this Eaſtern iſle,
Girt by the green and glift'ning wave,
Olivia's kind, bewitching ſmile,
Seem'd to recall me from the grave.

When, far beyond Malaya's ſea,
I trace dark Soonda's foreſts drear,
Olivia, I ſhall think of thee—
And bleſs thy ſteps, departed Year!

Each morn, or ev'ning, ſpent with thee,
Fancy ſhall, 'mid the wilds, reſtore
In all their charms; and they ſhall be
Sweet days, that ſhall return no more.

Still may'ſt thou live in bliſs ſecure,
Beneath *that friend's* protecting care;
And may his cheriſh'd life endure,
Long, long thy holy love to ſhare!

*Prince of Wales's Iſland,* J. C. L.
*January* 1, 1806.

*Addreſſed to Miſs* M——, *of* H——, *on her ſending the Author ſome Lilies of the Valley.*

THE lofty lily rears its ſnowy head,
And ſcorns the lowly flowers that grace the bed;
With potent ſweets it ſcents the paſſing gale,
Nor deigns to heed the lily of the vale.
Yet, in thy boſom, it may chance to bloom,
Diſplay its charms, and ſhed its rich perfume;
There delicate and fair, in form and hue,
And, HUMBLY ELEGANT, RESEMBLE YOU!

MARIA.

IN A COUNTRY CHURCH-YARD.

TREAD ſoft, ye mortals, o'er this hallow'd ground!
Full many gentle villagers here reſt
Who till'd in days of yore the fields around,
With calm contentment, humble virtue bleſt.
Go, ſeek the flow'ry paths of peace they trod,
From guilt, ambition, and from ſorrow, free;
Like them, thy neighbour love, adore thy God,
And for thy race provide with induſtry.
So mayeſt thou, when Fate ſhall ſeal thy doom,
And thou beneath the graſs-green ſod ſhall lie,
Like them enjoy the ſabbath of the tomb,
Like them aſcend to endleſs bliſs on high!

DROUGHT.

SEE! the demon Drought appears,
Wide he waves his fiery wing,
Drinking up Night's dewy tears,
Preying on the bloom of Spring.

Bending o'er their waſted urns,
Hark! the ſedge-crown'd ſiſters weep;
*Banna* ſighs, and *Lagan* mourns,
As they travel to the deep.

*Agriculture* droops his head,
As the with'ring pow'r he eyes;
*Flora's* heart is fill'd with dread,
While with thirſt her offspring dies.

Idle ſad *Liuſea* views
All her ſtream-turn'd engines ſtand,
Where the bleach-fields bright diffuſe
Wealth and beauty o'er the land.

Riſe, ye *Pleiads!* pity take—
Bid the kindly rain deſcend—
Joyful the dull *Naiads* make—
Drooping Nature's tribes befriend.

Thou, *Orion*, too ariſe!
Wide thy glittering falchion wield—
Soon the tyrant of the ſkies
To thy magic pow'r ſhall yield.

*June* 28, 1806. HAFIZ.

PAS-

## Proceedings in the Fourth Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1806.

### H. of Commons.

*May* 22.

A long converſation took place on the propriety of abandoning the propoſed Tax on Iron in Ireland: Meſſrs. *Roſe* and *Foſter* ſpoke againſt the Tax; and Sir *J. Newport* and Meſſrs. *Corry* and *Grattan* ſupported it.

### H. of Lords.

*May* 23.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Defence Repeal, Iriſh Loan, Iriſh Treaſury Bills, Scotch Judges Salaries, Admiralty Juriſdiction, Weſt India Governors Indemnity, Lord St. Vincent's Annuity Bill, and forty Private Bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Secretary at War*, after paying many compliments to the zeal and ability of the Managers of Lord Melville's Impeachment, moved that the Thanks of the Houſe be given to them, for their upright conduct.—The motion was carried with *one* diſſenting voice.

The *Speaker* then roſe, and addreſſed the Managers as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"This Houſe, upon the reſult of grave and important Inquiries into the adminiſtration of the Public Expenditure, came to the reſolution of entering upon the moſt ſolemn of all its Functions; and of reſorting to that tranſcendent Power, by which it can bring to judgment all miſdeeds done by the higheſt Servants of the Crown, and moſt effectually avenge all inroads made, or attempted to be made, upon the Liberties of the People.

"The conduct and management of that Power it delegated to You; to prepare and arrange the Proofs of complex and intricate facts; and to make good the Charge of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors againſt a Noble Perſon, whoſe elevated and ſplendid ſituations in the State rendered his actions of ſignal example, for good or for evil, to all perſons intruſted with the Public Treaſure.

"Throughout the progreſs of the Trial ſo undertaken, we have ſeen with peculiar ſatisfaction, its proceedings conducted with an exemplary diligence and diſpatch, which have reſcued Impeachments from the diſgrace into which they had nearly fallen, and have reſtored them to their antient ſtrength and honour. Upon your part, we have alſo witneſſed, that unwearied Induſtry, and ſingular Sagacity, with which you have purſued and eſtabliſhed the Proofs;—that Boldneſs, ſo properly belonging to The Commons, with which you have maintained the Charge; and that powerful diſplay of argument and learned eloquence which have ſpread the light of day over dark, ſecret, and criminal tranſactions.

"The Iſſue of the whole is now with The Lords; and, whether that be of Condemnation or Acquittal, it reſts with a Tribunal, which, ſo far as depends upon human inſtitutions, promiſes the faireſt hopes of ultimate Juſtice.

"But, be that Iſſue what it may, your part is accompliſhed. In the diſcharge of your duty, you have ſatisfied the expectation of The Commons; you have obtained the high reward of their approbation and thanks; and, in obedience to their commands, I am now to acquaint you with their Reſolution;

'That the Thanks of this Houſe be given to the Members, who were appointed the Managers of the Impeachment againſt *Henry* Lord Viſcount *Melville*, for their faithful management in their diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them.'

Mr. *Roſe* obſerved, that the ſpeech of Lord H. Petty had induced a belief that there was a loſs to the publick of 400 millions; while the fact was, that 80 millions belonged to the Bank Accompt; but although he would admit the arrears to amount to about 429 millions, yet it was probable that little or no abuſe had taken place.—Lord *H. Petty* admitted, that the greater part of the defalcations might be recovered.

Lord *H. Petty* then moved, that 300,000l. be granted for remunerating the glorious ſervices of the Officers and Men who acted in the battle off Trafalgar; which was carried *nem. con.*

*May* 28.

Mr. *Paull* brought forward his Charges againſt Marquis Welleſley, with reference to the Nabob of Oude. The Charges were laid on the Table, and ordered to be printed.

*May* 30.

In a Committee on the Mutiny Bill, Mr. *Windham* obſerved, that by it, while the contract of the ſoldier was ſecured to the publick, the former had alſo the pledge of Parliament for its performance. He contended, that there was no cauſe for apprehending that any danger to the ſervice would ariſe from the diſcharge of men at the end of the times for which they

they were enliſted; as the men would be too much attached to the ſervice to leave it.

Sir *J. Pulteney* argued for the efficacy of the Additional Force Bill; and adviſed the regular recruiting ſyſtem to be continued.

Mr. *Yorke* conſidered the propoſed method to be an innovation of a moſt alarming nature, unneceſſary, and unconſtitutional.

Col. *Craufurd* warmly ſupported the meaſures propoſed.

Mr. *Canning* ſpoke at length againſt the plan.

Mr. *Fox* argued, that the principle of the ſyſtem propoſed was the beſt which could be brought forward. In the courſe of a luminous ſpeech, he deſcanted on the great advantages of a large diſpoſable army; and obſerved, that though he wiſhed for peace upon any terms conſiſtent with the honour of the country, it muſt not be obtained by giving up our connexions with the Belligerent Powers.

Mr. *Percival* obſerved that, by the propoſed change, the Country would be put to the annual increaſed charge of 880,000l. and that every man who lived 10 years after his diſcharge, would coſt the Country 230 l.—At four in the morning a diviſion took place, when there were, Ayes 254; Noes 125.

*June* 2.

In a Committee on the Mutiny Bill, Lord *Caſtlereagh* repeated his objections to the new clauſes; he conſidered them as an infringement on the prerogative of the Crown; and the mode propoſed for increaſing the Army, wild and romantic in the extreme. It would appear, that one-eleventh, or 22,000 men, would be entitled to their diſcharge annually, on completing ſeven years; and 10,000 entitled for completing their 14 years. He then went into a detail of the expences which would be incurred; which, he aſſerted, would be an increaſe of two millions ſterling.

Mr. *Grattan* defended the new ſyſtem; and concluded with expreſſing his opinion, that under it the Country would be invincible.

The *Maſter of the Rolls* combated the arguments of Mr. Grattan; with reſpect to the Bill before the Houſe, he had many objections to it, and gave it therefore his decided oppoſition.

He was followed by the *Solicitor General*, who ſpoke in favour of the meaſure, as being calculated to make the Army and the people one body, inſtead of effecting a dangerous diſtinction.

Gen. *Stuart* ridiculed the idea of an army compoſed of men of property; and aſſerted from experience, that day-labourers made better ſoldiers than tradeſmen or clerks.—The Houſe then divided on the clauſe for limited ſervice, when there were, Ayes 206; Noes 106.

*June* 6.

Lord *H. Petty* obſerved, it was his intention to alter the Tax on Private Breweries, though he was convinced of the equity of its principle: but it remained to be conſidered, whether the object of this Tax might not be better attained by an additional Tax on Malt. He ſhould propoſe, inſtead, an addition of ten *per cent.* upon the Aſſeſſed Taxes.

Sir *R. Buxton*, Meſſrs. *Coke*, *Long*, *Wilberforce*, and *T. Jones*, ſeverally objected to the Tax on Private Brewing.

On the third reading of the Mutiny Bill, Mr. *Wallace* argued againſt it, and conſidered it as an infraction of the privileges of the Crown.

Mr. *Wilberforce* made an elaborate ſpeech to elucidate the principles of human actions, and to ſhew the powerful incentive which would ariſe from the hopes of even the ſmalleſt promotion amongſt the inferior orders of the Army. He touched on the improvement which would take place in the Colonial Syſtem, by the abolition of the Slave Trade; as the greateſt drain upon the Britiſh Army was the thouſands of ſoldiers annually ſent to proteſt the Whites in the Weſt Indies againſt the Slaves; and declared that the ſyſtem now propoſed had his hearty concurrence.

Mr. *H. Addington* ſpoke to the ſame effect.

Gen. *Tarleton* and Mr. *Canning* repeated their objections; and Mr. *S. Bourne* propoſed as an amendment, that each ſoldier, in his oath, ſhould bind himſelf to ſerve till the end, and ſix months after, any war in which the Country might be engaged at the time of his enliſtment.

After a ſpeech of ſome length by Mr. *Percival* againſt the Bill, the Houſe divided on the amendment, when there were, Noes 193; Ayes 103.—At half-paſt four the Bill was read and paſſed.

H. OF LORDS.

*June* 9.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Property Tax, Iriſh Debenture, Revenue Regulation, Spirit Duty, Butter Package, Firſt Fruits, Public Office Franking, and a number of Private Bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Lord *H. Petty* propoſed to increaſe the Aſſeſſed Taxes ten *per cent.* With regard to perſons having large families and ſmall incomes, they ſhould have exemptions in the

the following manner: Those who paid under 40 l. to these Taxes, to have an exemption of 4 l. *per cent.* for every child above two, and this to cease when the income was between 1000 l. and 2000 l. a year. He then moved a Resolution augmenting the Duty on the Assessed Taxes ten *per cent.* which was agreed to.

The House then divided on the third reading of Mr. *Tierney's* Election Treating Bill; and an amendment by Mr. *Blackburne*, that the Bill be read this day three months, was carried: Ayes 42; Noes 17.

*June* 10.

Mr. *Fox* brought forward his motion respecting the Slave Trade. He observed, that, should his motion be carried, all the time he had spent in Parliament, now between 30 and 40 years, he should think well bestowed. It was incontestibly proved by the Resolutions of the House, that the Slave Trade was contrary to the principles of justice, humanity, and policy. He quoted the authority of Mr. Burke in support of his arguments, dwelt forcibly on the cruelty and injustice of this traffick, and pointed out the various artifices by which the natives of Africa were entrapped. He then alluded to the opposition which had uniformly been made to this traffick by Mr. Pitt and Lord Sidmouth. He then detailed the object of his motion, and enlarged upon the urgency and expediency of agreeing to it, as an intermediate step to the total abolition of what he called the most infamous traffick that had ever disgraced humanity. The Resolution was expressive of the opinion of the House, that the African Slave Trade was contrary to the principles of justice, humanity, and sound policy; and also, that the House would proceed with all due speed, and take such steps for abolishing the Slave Trade, in such a manner, and at such a period, as should be thought most adviseable.

Sir *R. Milbanke* seconded the motion, and coincided in the sentiments of Mr. F.

Gen. *Tarleton* thought, from the zeal of Mr. Fox and Mr. Wilberforce, that a coalition had taken place between them; and contended that, if the trade were abolished, the mercantile interest of Liverpool would have a right to call upon the public purse for compensation.

Mr. *Francis* and Lord *Castlereagh* spoke against the motion; and the *Solicitor General* supported it, regretting that it did not go to the immediate abolition of the Trade. Sir *W. Young*, Messrs. *Rose*, *Barham*, and Gen. *Gascoigne* severally spoke against the Resolution; and Lord *H. Petty*, Sir *J. Newport*, Messrs. *W. Smith*, *Canning*, *Manning*, and *Windham*, in favour of it. On a division, there were, Ayes 114; Noes 15.

*June* 11.

Lord *H. Petty* moved the Order of the Day for a Committee on the West India Auditors' Bill; on which Mr. *Rose* observed, that his Lordship talked as if nothing had already been done. He then detailed what had been done by the late Administration since 1797, for the discovery and prevention of abuses in the West Indies.

*June* 12.

Mr. *Fox* moved for a Bill to prevent any ship from clearing out of any port of Great Britain for the coast of Africa, for the purpose of taking Slaves on-board, unless such as have previously been engaged in the trade, or already contracted for.

H. OF LORDS.

*June* 13.

The Lords delivered their opinions on the clause in the Mutiny Bill, respecting limited service. On a division, there were for the clause, 94; against it, 31.

H. OF COMMONS.

*June* 16.

On the motion of Mr. *Whitbread*, a Committee was appointed to inspect the Journals of the House of Lords, relative to the proceedings of their Lordships in the late Trial of Lord Melville, and to report what they may find thereon.

Twenty-five thousand pounds were granted to Messrs. Chalmers and Cowie, for their losses by Swedish Herrings.

*June* 17.

Mr. *Rose* moved that the American Intercourse Bill be read a second time "this day se'nnight." He stated his objections at some length; as did Sir *C. Price*, *F. Baring*, *W. Curtis*, and Mr. *Percival*.

Mr. Rose's amendment was negatived.

*June* 18.

Earl *Temple* moved the consideration of the Charges relative to the Nabob of Oude.

Mr. *Banks* opposed the motion, on the ground that the House ought to dismiss the business entirely from their consideration, as there was a tribunal established by Act of Parliament in 1784, for the trial of crimes committed in India.

The *Master of the Rolls* replied.

Mr. *Fox* thought the House ought to sacrifice an entire day to the business, and to declare its opinion by a resolution.

Lord *Teignmouth* was then called in, and examined by Mr. *Paull*. Much discussion arose touching the relevancy of some of the questions, in which Messrs. *Garrow*, *G. Johnstone*, *Francis*, *R. Martin*, *Rose*, *Windham*, Lord *H. Petty*, Mr. *Alexander*, and Lord *Temple*, took part.

The evidence was ordered to be printed.

*June*

H. OF LORDS.

*June* 19.

The Petition of Juſtice Fox was read, ſtating the ruin to which he was expoſed, and praying relief.

Lord *Grenville* expatiated on the caſe; ſhewed the hardſhips which the Judge had encountered; and moved that the proceedings in it be deferred till this day two months; the effect of which would be, that it could not be revived in the ſame ſhape.

The Marquis of *Abercorn* diſcuſſed the conduct of Juſtice Fox; repreſented the great importance of preſerving the adminiſtration of Juſtice pure in Ireland, and expoſed the enormous exactions, in the way of fines, under the authority of this Judge.

Lord *Eldon* and the *Lord Chancellor* both entered their proteſts againſt quaſhing the proceedings; the latter made a moſt eloquent ſpeech on the advantages of an uninfluenced trial by jury.

The Earls of *Moira* and *Hardwicke* ſpoke againſt the motion; and the Earls of *Spencer* and *Weſtmoreland* in favour of it, when there were for it 25, againſt it 16.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the examinations on the caſe of Marquis Welleſley were reſumed; and Mr. Johnſtone was examined.

The moſt ſtrenuous oppoſition was made by the friends of the Marquis to ſeveral queſtions propoſed by Mr. *Paull* to Sir A. Clarke; and the Houſe on dividing were againſt the queſtions.

*June* 20.

On reſuming the buſineſs relative to Marquis Welleſley, it was ordered that Sir A. Welleſley, Mr. Hobhouſe, and Mr. Paull, proceed to the Houſe of Sir J. Craig, to take his evidence, he being confined by illneſs.—Mr. Cowper and Major Ouſeley were examined.

*June* 23.

A Meſſage from his Majeſty was read, recommending the expediency of providing for the ſupport of wounded, aged, and diſabled Seamen, and offering to forego, for this purpoſe, his moiety of all prizes taken at ſea. The Meſſage was ordered to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

Lord *H. Petty* moved for a Bill to conſolidate the two Boards of Commiſſioners for auditing the Public Accompts. He obſerved that the ſums yet unaudited amounted to 534,000,000 l.; and the object of the Bill was to prevent ſuch an immenſe accumulation in future.

Mr. *Roſe* ſtated, that not eight millions of money, out of the 534 ſtated as in arrear, could ever be realized.

The motion was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

*June* 24.

Lord *Grenville* moved the Order of the Day for taking into conſideration the Reſolution on the Slave Trade, ſent up from the Commons. He examined the queſtion in detail, as it applied to the great intereſts of humanity, juſtice, and policy, with all of which the Reſolution deſcribes the Slave Trade to be at variance. He deſcanted on the miſeries of the ſlaves during the middle paſſage, and their forlorn ſituation on the ſettlements; and held forth as an alarming leſſon to this Country the ſituation of St. Domingo. He then moved that the Houſe do concur in the Reſolution of the Commons.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* contended, that the only conſequence of the abolition would be, to transfer the trade to thoſe who conducted it on principles leſs humane than the Britiſh merchant: he therefore moved the previous queſtion.

The meaſure was ſupported by the Biſhops of *London* and *St. Aſaph*, the *Lord Chancellor*, Lords *Spencer*, *Ellenborough*, *Grenville*, *Holland*, and *Groſvenor*; and oppoſed by Lords *Weſtmoreland*, *Sidmouth*, and *Fitzwilliam*.

The motion was then agreed to by a majority of 41 to 20.

Lord *Grenville* immediately moved an Addreſs, requeſting his Majeſty to concert meaſures with foreign powers for more completely carrying it into effect.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Lord *Howick*, on moving the conſideration of his Majeſty's Meſſage, obſerved, that Greenwich Hoſpital was appropriated ſolely to the relief of wounded ſeamen. It was now propoſed to increaſe the allowance to out-penſioners from 7 l. to 18 l. a year: no increaſe in this allowance had taken place ſince 1763. Any deficiency that might ariſe would be met by his Majeſty, who gave up for that purpoſe his 5 *per cent.* on all prizes taken at ſea, and alſo his droits of the Admiralty. With regard to the Cheſt, it had been inſtituted in 1596, and had never been on any permanent eſtabliſhment until 1803, when it had been transferred from Chatham to Greenwich. The Cheſt provided for thoſe who in ſervice had been totally deprived of ſight, for thoſe who had loſt one eye, an arm, &c. The propoſed proviſion for ſuch men, would not exceed 17,000 l. a year. His reſolutions were agreed to.

On a motion for the farther conſideration of the general Training Bill, Lord *Caſtlereagh* aſked whether it was determined to carry this Bill into effect when paſſed?—to which Mr. *Windham* anſwered, that he never had heard a doubt to the contrary.

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Col. *Bagwell* then entered upon a violent oppoſition to the meaſure, which, he contended, went to deſtroy a ſyſtem of defence admirably calculated for the feelings of the people; and, whatever might be the reſult of the Bill, he ſhould conſider it the greateſt injury to the Volunteers that could be inflicted upon them. The debate extended to a great length. Lord *Caſtlereagh* and Mr. *Perceval* ſpoke againſt the meaſure; and Mr. *W. Smith* and Mr. *Windham* in its favour.

*June* 25.

Sir *J. Newport* obtained leave for a Bill for the relief of the Poor, and for the better management of Hoſpitals and Infirmaries in Ireland.

In a Committee on the Greenwich Hoſpital Bill, Lord *Howick* propoſed, that 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. *per cent.* be granted out of the Proceeds of all Prizes taken or deſtroyed, for the benefit of Greenwich Hoſpital; and 2dly, that 3l. 6s. 8d. *per cent.* be granted out of the Proceeds of the ſaid Prizes, for the benefit of the Cheſt.

*June* 26.

Mr. *Wynne* preſented certain Accompts relative to the Volunteers, which drew ſome obſervations from Col. *Bajtard*. He deſired to know if thoſe corps were to be continued with their uſual allowance.

Mr. *Wynne* anſwered, that no alteration was to take place with regard to the Corps who ſtood upon the Auguſt eſtabliſhment; but orders had been iſſued to the Corps ſtanding on the June eſtabliſhment, to diſcontinue their drills till the new regulations ſhould be formed.

The *Solicitor General* moved for a Bill to amend the Bankrupt Laws. It was intended to prevent the frauds committed by Bankrupts; and to prevent them from being oppreſſed.

A converſation aroſe on the propriety of extending the operation of the Defence Bill to Scotland. Mr. *Yorke* moved that Great Britain ſhould be inſerted; but, after ſome objections from Mr. Windham, and ſome remarks in favour of the motion from Lords *Binning* and *Caſtlereagh*, Meſſrs. *Haſkiſſon*, *Banks*, *Perceval*, and Col. *Wood*, it was negatived by 76 to 38. On the clauſe reſpecting the numbers to be enrolled, Mr. *Yorke* moved, that the words ſhould be added, "regard being had to the number of Volunteers enrolled and actually ſerving.

This amendment was agreed to.

*July* 2.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Vanſittart* moved a reſolution to enable his Majeſty to grant 1,000,000 l. ſterling to the Eaſt India Company, to repay ſo much of the ſum expended by them in the public ſervice. — Alſo, a ſum of 3,000,000 l. for the Army Extraordinaries of 1806.

Sir *J. Newport* moved a ſum of 600,000l. to defray the Army Extraordinaries for Ireland in the ſame year.

Mr. *Calcraft* moved for a ſum of 55,507 l. for defraying the purchaſe of Lands at Chatham for the Ordnance Service.—All of which were agreed to.

Lord *H. Petty* brought down a Meſſage from his Majeſty, recommending a Bill to ſecure the Annuities granted to the younger branches of the Royal Family, and to make ſuch addition as the circumſtances of the times, and the decreaſed value of money, ſhould require.

On the 2d reading of the Auditors' Bill, a converſation aroſe, in which Lord *H. Petty* denied that he wiſhed it to be underſtood that the 450,000,000 l. unbalanced were a loſs to the publick.

Lord *H. Petty* moved an Addreſs to his Majeſty on Vaccine Inoculation (ſee p. 620.) To ſhew the great advantages of this diſcovery, he took a view of its effects in different parts of the world. In Vienna, before 1802, when the Vaccine Inoculation was introduced, the average number of deaths by the Small Pox was 835. In 1802 (the firſt of the Vaccine Inoculation) only 61 died of the Small Pox. In 1803 the number was reduced to 27, and in 1804 there were only 2. So that in Vienna alone, 833 lives were ſaved annually by the practice of Vaccination. In the Eaſt Indies, 800,000 perſons had been Vaccinated in one year; and it had been introduced generally into China. While all other Nations were deriving the greateſt benefits from this diſcovery, this Country, from which it originated, was taking a retrogade movement. In London, the average deaths by Small Pox for ſix years before the diſcovery was, 1811. The firſt year, however, the Vaccine was introduced, it fell to 611. Since that time, whether from the influence of certain pamphlets, or that perſons had been Inoculated with a Variolous matter that was not the true Cow-pox, the minds of the publick ſeemed more wavering on the importance of the diſcovery, and the deaths by the Small Pox were nearly as great as ever. The loſs in the laſt year was 1685, being very little leſs than the average before the diſcovery.

Mr. *Wilberforce* expreſſed his opinion that compulſion ought to be uſed to overcome the prejudices of the people.

Mr. *Windham* and ſeveral other gentlemen ſpoke in favour of the Medical Committee; and the Addreſs was agreed to, *nem. con.*

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## INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, Aug.* 2. This Gazette contains diſpatches from Earl St. Vincent, giving an account of a very gallant action performed by the boats of the fleet under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood (commanded by Lieut. Sibley, of the Centaur) in endeavouring to cut two corvettes and a convoy out of the river Garonne. The largeſt corvette, Le Cæſar, of 18 guns, was taken; the other, with the convoy, eſcaped by the ſpringing up of a ſtrong Weſtern breeze, which blew them up the river into a place of ſafety. It appears that the enemy was prepared for the attack, and the conflict was ſevere on both ſides; unfortunately we had Mr. Helpman, maſter's-mate of the Centaur, and ſix men killed; Lieut. Taite, of the Monarch, and 36 wounded, (moſt of them ſlightly;) Lieut. Manners and 21 ſeamen (a boat's crew of the Revenge) taken priſoners. The gallant Lieut. Sibley received ſeven ſevere wounds by the pike and ſabre, in his face, arm, and ſide; but hopes are entertained of his recovery.—[The Gazette farther contains an account of the capture of one of the Spaniſh boats that have done ſo much miſchief to our trading veſſels on the coaſt of Portugal, by the barge of the Minerva frigate, commanded by Lieut. Mulcaſter; alſo of the capture of L'Obſervateur, of 18 guns, by the Tartar, Capt. Hawker, upon the Halifax ſtation.]

*Admiralty-office, Aug.* 9. Extract of a Letter from Capt. Oliver, of H. M. S. Mars, to Capt. Keats, of the Superb, commanding a detached ſquadron, dated at ſea, July 29, in lat. 45 deg. 9 min. N. long. 4 deg. 30 min.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that I continued in purſuit of four of the enemy's frigates the night of the 27th inſtant, although I loſt ſight of them, as alſo of the ſquadron under your command, ſoon after it was dark, except the Africa, which we ſaw until about 11 o'clock, on the lee quarter, when ſhe was obſerved to burn ſome falſe fires. At day-light yeſterday morning they were diſcovered preciſely on the ſame bearing as on the previous evening, though at a greater diſtance, except their ſternmoſt ſhip, which we appeared to be gaining on; this induced the French Commodore to tack with his three headmoſt ſhips, and join her, and formed in line of battle on the larboard tack, I thought, and hoped, with a determination to try the fortune of war, which was what every one on-board the Mars moſt anxiouſly wiſhed; but, after making ſome ſignals, about three in the afternoon he made off with three frigates; the other continued her courſe under an extraordinary preſs of ſail, and finding that ſhe was the only one we had gained on during a chace of 150 miles, and the day far ſpent, I ſtill kept after her till ſix o'clock, when in the midſt of a violent ſquall of wind and hail we were ranging upon her lee quarter: after the firſt ſhot ſhe ſtruck her colours, juſt at the moment our broadſide was about to open on her. She proved to be La Rhin, a very fine French frigate of 44 guns, 18-pounders on the main deck, and 318 men; only four years old, commanded by Capt. Cheſneau; the ſquadron was commanded by M. Lamarre Lameillerie, in the Hortenſe, with the Hermione and Themis frigates, on their return from Porto Rico. Soon after the Rhin had ſurrendered, on the ſquall clearing away, the other three frigates were ſeen ſtanding to the South-Eaſt; and I regret that the weather, which has yet prevented our removing more than one-third of the priſoners, made it impracticable for me to purſue them farther. I cannot conclude without expreſſing my admiration of the conduct of every officer and man in this ſhip; and, in ſhort, had the remainder of the French ſquadron waited our approach, by the great zeal manifeſted by every perſon on-board, I have no doubt but our efforts would have been crowned with complete ſucceſs in their deſtruction.

ROBERT DUDLEY OLIVER.

P.S. The Rhin hove over-board in the chace 6 of her quarter-deck and forecaſtle guns, and a bower anchor.

*Admiralty-office, Aug.* 12. This Gazette contains two Letters from Capt. Stiles, of the Adamant, one ſtating the capture of a Spaniſh ſhip of 30 guns and 313 men, which was on her voyage to the African coaſt from the river Plate. This veſſel appears from her name to be the ſame which did ſo much miſchief to our trade in that quarter laſt autumn. Capt. Stiles's other letter confirms the ſurmiſe all along entertained, that Adm. Guillaumez's original deſtination was the Cape of Good Hope.

*Admiralty-office, Aug* 16. This Gazette contains a letter from Lieut. Hughes, of the Phoſphorus fire-brig, giving an account of his having, on the 14th inſt. 8 leagues N. of the Iſle of Wight, beat off a large French privateer of 16 guns, but mounting, apparently, only 12 guns, and full of men.—"At 20 minutes paſt five (ſays Lieut. Hughes) the enemy laid us alongſide, with three cheers, and, from his ſuperiority of men (there being from 70 to 80 of them) attempted

tempted to carry us by boarding; but ſuch was the brave and determined reſiſtance of the few men I had under my command, that after an action of one hour and 10 minutes he made ſail and ſheered off. The moment we could get the brig to wear, we chaſed, but finding it impoſſible to come up with him, and having the ſails and rigging much cut, with a number of men wounded, and no ſurgeon or aſſiſtant on-board, I bore up and made all ſail for this place. The ſuperior force with which we were engaged, will, I truſt, ſpeak ſufficiently of itſelf for the bravery of the few men in his Majeſty's brig, conſiſting in all, officers included, but of 24, with four 12-pound carronades, one of which was rendered uſeleſs a ſhort time after the action commenced."—Lieut. Hughes, Mr. T. Heſter, ſecond maſter, three ſeamen, and two landſmen, were wounded ſeverely (one of the latter is ſince dead); and one ſeaman ſlightly.

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LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Downing-ſtreet, Sept.* 4. Diſpatch received by Mr. Secretary Windham.

*Camp on the Plain of Maida, July* 6.

SIR, It is with the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction that I have the honour of reporting to you, for the information of his Majeſty, the particulars of an action, in which the French army quartered in this province have ſuſtained a ſignal defeat by the troops under my command.—Gen. Regnier, having been appriſed of our diſembarkation at St. Euſemia, appears to have made a rapid march from Reggio, uniting, as he advanced, his detached corps, for the purpoſe of attacking, and with his characteriſtic confidence, of defeating us. On the afternoon of the third inſtant I received intelligence that he had that day encamped near Maida, about ten miles diſtant from our poſition; that his force conſiſted at the moment of about 4000 infantry and 300 cavalry, together with four pieces of artillery, and that he was in expectation of being joined within a day or two by 3000 more troops, who were marching after him in a ſecond diviſion.—I determined therefore to advance towards his poſition; and, having left our four companies of Watteville's Regiment under Major Fiſher to proteſt the ſtores, and occupy a work which had been thrown up at our landing-place, the body of the army marched the next morning according to the following detail:

*Advanced Corps*, Lieut.-col. Kempt, with 2 four-pounders. Light Infantry Battalion. Detachment Royal Corſican Rangers. Detachment Royal Sicilian Volunteers. — *1ſt Brigade*, Brig.-gen. Cole, with three four-pounders. Grenadier Battalion. 27th Regiment.—*2d Brigade*, Brig.-gen. Ackland, with three four-pounders. 78th Regiment. 81ſt Regiment. — *3d Brigade*, Col. Oſwald, with 2 four-pounders. 58th Regiment. Watteville's Regiment, Five Companies. 20th Regiment, Lieut.-col. Roſs, landed during the action.—*Reſerve of Artillery*, Major Lemoine, four ſix-pounders, and two howitzers.—Total: Rank and File, including the Royal Artillery, 4795.

Gen. Regnier was encamped on the ſide of a woody hill, below the village of Maida, ſloping into the Plain of St. Euſemia; his flanks were ſtrengthened by a thick impervious underwood. The Amato, a river perfectly fordable, but of which the ſides are extremely marſhy, run along his front; my approach to him from the ſea ſide (along the borders of which I directed my march, until I had nearly turned his left) was acroſs a ſpacious plain, which gave him every opportunity of minutely obſerving my movements. Had Gen. Regnier thought proper to remain upon his ground, the difficulties of acceſs to him were ſuch, that I could not poſſibly have made an impreſſion upon him. But quitting this advantage, and croſſing the river with his entire force, he came down to meet us upon the open plain—a meaſure to which he was no doubt encouraged by a conſideration of his cavalry, an arm with which, unfortunately, I was altogether unprovided. After ſome looſe firing of the flankers to cover the deployments of the two armies, by nine o'clock in the morning the oppoſing fronts were warmly engaged, when the proweſs of the Rival Nations ſeemed now fairly to be at trial before the World, and the ſuperiority was greatly and gloriouſly decided to be our own. The corps which formed the right of the advanced line, was the Battalion of Light Infantry commanded by Lieut.-col. Kempt, conſiſting of the Light Companies of the 20th, 27th, 35th, 58th, 61ſt, 81ſt, and Watteville's, together with 150 choſen battalion-men of the 35th Regiment, under Major Robinſon. Directly oppoſed to them was the favourite French Regiment the 1ſt Legere. The two corps at the diſtance of about 100 yards fired reciprocally a few rounds, when, as if by mutual agreement, the firing was ſuſpended, and in cloſe compact order and awful ſilence, they advanced towards each other, until their bayonets began to croſs. At this momentous criſis the enemy became appalled. They broke, and endeavoured to fly, but it was too late; they were overtaken with the moſt dreadful ſlaughter.—Brig.-gen. Ackland, whoſe brigade was immediately

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on the left of the Light Infantry, with great ſpirit availed himſelf of this favourable moment to preſs inſtantly forward upon the corps in his front; the brave 78th Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-col. Macleod, and the 81ſt Regiment, under Major Plenderleath, both diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this occaſion. The enemy fled with diſmay and diſorder before them, leaving the plain covered with their dead and wounded.—The enemy being thus completely diſcomfited on their left, began to make a new effort with their right, in the hopes of recovering the day. They were reſiſted moſt gallantly by the brigade under Brig.-gen. Cole. Nothing could ſhake the undaunted firmneſs of the Grenadiers under Lieut.-col. O'Callaghan, and of the 27th Regiment under Lieut.-col. Smith. The cavalry, ſucceſſively repelled from before their front, made an effort to turn their left, when Lieut.-col. Roſs, who had that morning landed from Meſſina with the 20th Regiment, and was coming up to the army during the action, having obſerved the movement, threw his regiment opportunely into a ſmall cover upon their flank, and by a heavy and well-directed fire entirely diſconcerted this attempt.—This was the laſt feeble ſtruggle of the enemy, who now, aſtoniſhed and diſmayed by the intrepidity with which they were aſſailed, began precipitately to retire, leaving the field covered with carnage. Above 700 bodies of their dead have been buried upon the ground.—The wounded and priſoners already in our hands (among which are Gen. Compere, and an Aid-de-Camp, the Lieut.-colonel of the Swiſs Regiment, and a long liſt of officers of different ranks) amount to above 1000. There are alſo above 1000 men left in Monteleone and the different poſts between this and Reggio, who have moſtly notified their readineſs to ſurrender whenever a Britiſh force ſhall be ſent to receive their ſubmiſſion, and to protect them from the fury of the people.—The peaſantry are hourly bringing in fugitives, who diſperſed in the woods and mountains after the battle. In ſhort, never has the pride of our preſumptuous Enemy been more ſeverely humbled, nor the ſuperiority of the Britiſh troops more glorioufly proved, than in the events of this memorable day. His Majeſty may, perhaps, ſtill deign to appreciate more highly the achievements of this little army, when it is known that the ſecond diviſion, which the enemy were ſaid to be expecting, had all joined them the night before the action; no ſtatement that I have heard of their numbers places them at a leſs calculation than 7000 men.—Our victorious infantry continued the purſuit of the routed enemy ſo long as they were able; but, as the latter diſperſed in every direction, and we were under the neceſſity of preſerving our order, the trial of ſpeed became unequal.—The total loſs occaſioned to the enemy by this conflict cannot be leſs than 4000 men. When I oppoſe to the above our own ſmall comparative loſs, as underneath detailed, his Majeſty will, I hope, diſcern in the fact the happy effects of that eſtabliſhed diſcipline to which we owe the triumphs by which our army has been latterly ſo highly diſtinguiſhed.—I am now beginning my march Southward, preparatory to my return to Sicily, for which ſtation I ſhall re-embark with the army, as ſoon as his Sicilian Majeſty ſhall have arranged a diſpoſition of his own forces to ſecure thoſe advantages which have been gained by the preſent expedition.—There ſeldom has happened an action in which the zeal and perſonal exertions of individuals were ſo imperiouſly called for as in the preſent; ſeldom an occaſion where a General had a fairer opportunity of obſerving them. The General Officers, and thoſe who commanded regiments, will feel a ſtronger teſt of their merits in the circumſtances which have been detailed of their conduct, than in any eulogium I could preſume to paſs upon them. The 58th and Watteville's Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-cols. Johnſtone and Watteville, which formed the reſerve, under Col. Oſwald, were ably directed in their application to that eſſential duty.—The judgment and effect with which our artillery was directed by Major Lemoine was, in our dearth of cavalry, of moſt eſſential uſe; and I have a pleaſure in reporting the effective ſervices of that valuable and diſtinguiſhed corps.—To the ſeveral departments of the Army, every acknowledgment is due; but to no Officer am I bound to expreſs them ſo fully, on my part, as to Lieut.-col. Bunbury, the deputy-quarter-maſter-general, to whoſe zeal and activity, and able arrangements in the important branch of ſervice which he directs, the Army as well as myſelf are under every marked obligation. From Capt. Tomlin, the acting head of the Adjutant General's department, and from the Officers of my own family, I have received much active aſſiſtance. Among the latter I am to mention Lieut.-col. Moore, of the 23d Light Dragoons, who being in Sicily for his health at the time of our departure, ſolicited permiſſion to accompany me on this expedition; he was wounded in the execution of my orders.—From the Medical Department under the direction of Mr. Grieves, the Deputy Inſpector, I am to acknowledge much profeſſional attention;

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the more ſo as their labours have been greatly accumulated by the number of wounded priſoners who have become, equally with our own, the ſubject of their care. The ſcene of action was too far from the ſea to enable us to derive any co-operation from the navy; but Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, who had arrived in the Bay the evening before the action, had directed ſuch a diſpoſition of ſhips and gun-boats as would have greatly favoured us had events obliged us to retire. The ſolicitude, however, of every part of the Navy to be of uſe to us, the promptitude with which the ſeamen haſtened on ſhore with our ſupplies, their anxiety to aſſiſt our wounded, and the tenderneſs with which they treated them, would have been an affecting circumſtance to obſervers even the moſt indifferent. To me it was particularly ſo.—Capt. Fellowes, of the Apollo, has been ſpecially attached to this expedition by the Rear-admiral; and, in every circumſtance of profeſſional ſervice, I beg leave to mention our grateful obligations to this officer, as well as to Capts. Cocket and Watſon, agents of tranſports, who acted under his orders. — Capt. Bulkeley, my aid-de-camp, who will have the honour of preſenting this letter to you, has attended me throughout the whole of the ſervices in the Mediterranean, and will therefore be able to give you every additional information on the ſubject of my preſent communication. J. STUART, Maj.-gen.

*Total Killed and Wounded of the Britiſh Troops, July* 4.—One officer, 3 ſerjeants, 41 rank and file, killed; 11 officers, 8 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 261 rank and file wounded.

*Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.*

*Killed*, Light Inf. Batt. Capt. M'Leane, 20th Foot.—*Wounded*, Grenadier Batt. Major Hammill, of Royal Reg. of Malta. Light Inf. Batt. Major Paulett, 44th Foot, ſeverely. 78th Foot, 2d Batt. Lieut.-col. M'Leod; Major D. Stuart; Capts. D. M'Pherſon and D. M'Gregor; Lieut. J. M'Kay; Enſigns C. M'Kenzie and P. M'Gregor.—81ſt Foot, 1ſt Batt. Capt. Waterhouſe; Lieut. and Adj. Ginger.—Staff, Lieut.col. Moore, 23d Light Dragoons, acting aid-de-camp to Sir J. Stuart.

R. TOMLIN, Affiſt. Adj. Gen.

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*Downing-ſtreet, Sept.* 7. A Diſpatch from H. Elliot, eſq. to Mr. Fox, dated Palermo, Aug. 5, incloſes the following from Sir John Stuart. Mr. Elliot obſerves, "That every fort along the coaſts, all the depôts of ſtores, ammunition, and artillery, prepared for the attack of Sicily, are become the prey of the victors; and what, perhaps, may be conſidered as even of ſtill more conſequence than thoſe advantages, an indelible impreſſion is eſtabliſhed of the ſuperior bravery and diſcipline of the Britiſh troops."

Extract of a Diſpatch from Sir John Stuart to Hugh Elliot, eſq. dated Meſſina, Auguſt 3.

"Having occaſion to ſend an expreſs to my aid-de-camp, Capt. Bulkeley, at Palermo, I avail myſelf of the opportunity to acquaint you with another fortunate reſult of our auſpicious day at Maida. Cotrone, with all its ſtores, magazines, &c. and 600 troops (now priſoners) capitulated on Wedneſday evening laſt, to the land and naval forces of his Britannic Majeſty, under Lieut.-col. M'Leod, of the 78th Regiment, and Capt. Hoſte, of the Amphion, who were aſſiſted in their operations againſt that place, and upon the adjacent coaſts, by the gun-boats of his Sicilian Majeſty. 300 priſoners, who prove to be ſurvivors of the wounded after the action of the 4th ult. are already arrived in this fort. Gen. Regnier, who had endeavoured to hold his poſition, under much embarraſſment for ſome time paſt, between Cotrone and Catanzaro, has retreated precipitately towards Tarento; and it was reported, when the tranſport left Cotrone, that he had been attacked by the maſſe, and had loſt 6 or 700 of his flying people. I am now to congratulate you on the total evacuation of Calabria Ultra, in which ſingle province, previous to the action of the 4th, we have every certainty that the enemy had a diſtributed force of at leaſt 9000 men; of theſe, when Gen. Regnier quitted his poſition near Cotrone, certainly not 3000 remained. The loſſes of the French in Upper Calabria have alſo borne a proportion. A great deal of heavy ordnance, lately tranſported by the French to Cotrone, beſides what was found mounted on the caſtle, amounting in the whole to about 40 pieces, have fallen into our hands."

A Diſpatch from Gen. Fox to Mr. Windham, dated Meſſina, Aug. 3, incloſes Extracts from two Letters received from Lieut.-col. M'Cleod, of the 78th Regiment, which give a detail of the operations that led to the ſurrender of Cotrone. Much praiſe is beſtowed on Capt. Hoſte, for the judicious manner in which he brought his frigate and the gun-boats to the annoyance of the enemy. In the ſecond Letter, ſpeaking of the enemy's retreat from before Cotrone, in which a garriſon was left of 1000 men, it appears that they retired precipitately amongſt the mountains, endeavouring to paſs by Cozenza. He adds—"The enemy's route from this city has been marked by circumſtances

cumſtances of the moſt cruel devaſtation. The village of Strongoli, with ſeveral others within our view, which he conceived hoſtile to his cauſe, have been ranſacked, and burnt to the ground. Our information of yeſterday ſtated, that 1000 men had been left to garriſon the town and city of Cotrone; but ſeveral deſerters, who joined us this morning, having mentioned that the greateſt part of this force had marched to join their army in the courſe of the night, Capt. Hoſte agreed with myſelf in the propriety of ſummoning the town and citadel to ſurrender to the force under our orders, conceiving that the immediate poſſeſſion of what we underſtood to be the enemy's ſole *depôt*, and his *dernier reſort* in Lower Calabria, in point of poſition, together with the removal of his ſtores, &c. might contribute to prevent his attempt to re-enter the province."

[The terms were, that the French ſhould march out with the honours of war, and depoſit their arms; after which they ſhould be ſent to Meſſina as priſoners of war. The private property of the officers and ſoldiers to be reſpected, and the public property to be delivered up.]

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LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Downing-ſtreet, Sept.* 13. The following diſpatches have this day been received by Mr. Windham, from Major-general Beresford, commanding a detachment of his Majeſty's Troops in South America.

*Fort of Buenos Ayres, July* 2.

SIR, I had the honour to communicate to you, by my letter dated the 30th April, the circumſtances of my arrival at St. Helena, and the reſult of the application to the Governor of that place for troops.—The fleet ſailed thence the 2d of May, and, after a moſt unexpected long paſſage, made Cape St. Mary on the 8th of June. The Narciſſus had been diſpatched from the fleet on the 27th of May, and Sir Home Popham thought it right to proceed in her for the purpoſe of making himſelf acquainted with the navigation of the river, that no delay might occur in proceeding immediately on the arrival of the troops to ſuch place as our information ſhould induce us firſt to attack. I had ſent Capt. Kennet of the Royal Engineers (not liking myſelf to leave the troops) in the Narciſſus, to make ſuch reconnoitring of the enemy's places on the river as circumſtances would admit; and to collect every poſſible information concerning them, and the ſtrength of the enemy at the ſeveral places. From fogs and baffling winds we did not meet the Narciſſus until the ſixth day after our arrival in the river; and I had there the ſatisfaction to ſee in company with her the Ocean tranſport, which had parted from us previous to our going to St. Helena. Sir Home Popham and myſelf immediately conſulted, whether it would be better firſt to attack the town of St. Philip of Monte-Video, or Buenos Ayres, the capital of the province; and, after much reaſoning, we determined to proceed againſt Buenos Ayres, which made it neceſſary to remove from the line-of-battle ſhips, the troops and marines, and ſuch ſeamen as were incorporated with the latter, and others that had been practiſed to arms during the paſſage, into the tranſports, and his Majeſty's ſhip Narciſſus; which was effected on the 10th ult. And though then only about 90 miles from Buenos Ayres; ſtill, though to his ſkill Sir Home Popham added the moſt perſevering zeal and aſſiduity, yet from fogs, the intricacy of the navigation, and continual oppoſing winds, it was not until the 24th at night that we reached oppoſite to it. We found ourſelves the next morning about 8 miles from the Point of Quilmes, where I propoſed landing, having been informed by an Engliſhman, who was pilot for the river, and had been taken by the Narciſſus out of a Portugueſe veſſel, that it was an excellent place, and an eaſy acceſs from it into the country. As ſoon as the wind would permit, on the 25th, Sir Home Popham took the ſhipping as near as it was poſſible for them to go, and at a convenient diſtance for diſembarking, which was effected in the courſe of the afternoon and night, and without any oppoſition, the enemy remaining at the village of Reduction, on a height about two miles from us in our front: the whole intermediate ſpace, as well as to the right and left, being a perfect flat: but my guide informed me, that though in winter it was impaſſable, it was then very practicable, and eaſy for us to paſs. It was 11 o'clock in the morning of the 26th before I could move off my ground; and the enemy could, from his poſition, have counted every man I had; the numbers as per margin*. He was drawn up along the brow of a hill, on which was

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* *Actual ſtate of the Troops under the command of Major-general Beresford, at the Point de Quilmes, June* 26.

After ſpecifying the number of officers and men in each corps, the following is given as the total.—1 Major-general, 1 Major of Brigade, 1 Aide de Camp, 1 Aſſiſtant Quarter-Maſter General, 1 Aſſiſtant-Commiſſary; 1 Surgeon and 1 Aſſiſtant-Surgeon (of the Staff); 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, and 4 Midſhipmen (of the Royal

the village of Reduction, which covered his right flank; and his force conſiſted principally of cavalry (I have been ſince informed 2000), with 8 field-pieces. The nature of the ground was ſuch, that I was under the neceſſity of going directly to his front; and, to make my line, as much as I could, equal to his, I formed all the troops into one line, except the St. Helena infantry of 150 men, which I formed 120 yards in the rear, with two field-pieces, with orders to make face to the right or left, as either of our flanks ſhould be threatened by his cavalry. I had two ſix-pounders on each flank, and two howitzers in the centre of the firſt line. In this order, I advanced againſt the enemy; and after we had got within range of his guns, a tongue of ſwamp croſſed our front, and obliged me to halt whilſt the guns took a ſmall circuit to croſs, and which was ſcarcely performed, when the enemy opened their field-pieces on us, at firſt well pointed; but, as we advanced at a very quick rate, in ſpite of the boggy ground that very ſoon obliged us to leave all our guns behind, his fire did us but little injury. The 71ſt regiment reaching the bottom of the heights in a pretty good line, ſeconded by the marine battalion, the enemy would not wait their nearer approach, but retired from the brow of the hill; which our troops gaining, and commencing a fire of ſmall arms, he fled with precipitation, leaving to us four field-pieces and one tumbril; and we ſaw nothing more of him that day. I halted two hours on the field, to reſt the troops, and to make arrangements for taking with us the enemy's guns and our own, which had now, by the exertions of Capt. Donnelly of the Narciſſus, been extricated from the bog.—He had accidentally landed, and accompanied the troops, on ſeeing them advance to the enemy; and I am much indebted to him for his voluntary aſſiſtance.—I then marched, in hopes of preventing the deſtruction of the bridge over the Rio Chuelo, a river at this ſeaſon of the year not fordable, and which lay between us and the city; diſtant from it about three miles, and eight from our then ſituation; and, though I uſed every diligence, I had the mortification to ſee it in flames long before I could reach it. I halted the troops for the night a mile from it, and puſhed on three companies of the 71ſt under Lieut.-col. Pack, with 2 howitzers, to the bridge, to endeavour to prevent its total deſtruction. I accompanied this detachment; but, on reaching the bridge, I found it entirely conſumed; and as the enemy during the night was heard bringing down guns, I withdrew the detachment before light, as their poſition was thought too open and expoſed to the enemy's fire, who had, at nine o'clock, on hearing ſome of our ſoldiers go to the river to get water, opened a fire from their guns, and a conſiderable line of infantry. As ſoon as it was light, I ſent Capt. Kennet of the Engineers, to reconnoitre the ſides of the river; and found that on our ſide we had little or no cover to protect us, whilſt the enemy were drawn up behind hedges, houſes, and in the ſhipping on the oppoſite bank, the river not 30 yards wide. As our ſituation and circumſtances could not admit of the leaſt delay, I determined to force the paſſage, and for that purpoſe ordered down the field-pieces, which, with the addition of thoſe taken from the enemy the day before, were 11 (one I had ſpiked and left, not being able to bring it off), to the water's edge, and ordered the infantry to remain in the rear, under cover, except the light company and grenadiers of the 71ſt. As our guns approached, the enemy opened a very ill-directed fire from great guns and muſquetry; the former ſoon ceaſed after our fire opened, the latter was kept up for more than half an hour; but, though cloſe to us, did us but little or no injury, ſo ill was it directed. We then found means, by boats and rafts, to croſs a few men over the Rio Chuelo; and, on ordering all fire to ceaſe, the little of them that remained ceaſed alſo. The troops which oppoſed us during theſe two days appear to have been almoſt entirely provincial, with a conſiderable proportion of veteran Officers. The numbers that were aſſembled to diſpute our paſſage of the river, I have been ſince informed, were about 2000 infantry. I had no reaſon from their fire to ſuppoſe their numbers ſo great; the oppoſition was very feeble; the only difficulty was, the croſſing the river to get at them. I cannot omit reporting to you that I had the moſt juſt cauſe to be ſatisfied with the conduct of every Officer, and all the troops under my command: to Lieut.-col. Pack of the 71ſt every praiſe is due, as well as to that excellent regiment. The Battalion of Marines, commanded by Capt. King of the Royal Navy, not only behaved with the utmoſt good conduct, but with a diſcipline in the field much beyond what could have been expected, though every exertion to

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Royal Navy); 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Majors, 15 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, 7 Enſigns, 1 Paymaſter, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-Maſter, 2 Surgeons, 4 Aſſiſtant Surgeons, 72 Serjeants, 27 Drummers, 1466 effective Rank and File, 16 effective Horſes, 1 Wheeler, 1 Collar Maker, 4 Artificers, 2 five and half-inch howitzers, 4 light 6 pounders, and 2 light 3-pounders.

W. C. Beresford, Major-General.

effect

effect it had been uſed by Commodore Sir Home Popham, and every Officer of the Royal Navy during the paſſage. A corps of ſeamen, who had been drilled to ſmall arms, were alſo landed; they were between 80 and 90 in number, and I was under the neceſſity of attaching them to draw the guns, which they did with a cheerfulneſs and zeal that did them great credit; and I was under great obligation to Capt. King for his activity in preparing rafts, boats, &c. to paſs the Rio Chuelo. Lieut.-col. Lane, and the St. Helena troops, alſo merit my thanks for their good conduct; as does Capt. Ogilvie, commanding the Artillery, for the manner in which the guns were conducted and ſerved. Capt. Kennet, of the Royal Engineers, was particularly ſerviceable by his intelligence and zeal; as were the Hon. Major Dean, my Brigade-major, and the Hon. Enſign Gordon of the 3d Guards, my Aide-de-Camp. By 11 o'clock A.M. I had got ſome guns and the greateſt part of the troops acroſs the river, and ſeeing no ſymptoms of farther oppoſition, and learning that the troops in general had deſerted the city, motives of humanity induced me to ſend, by the Hon. Enſign Gordon, a ſummons to the Governor to deliver to me the city and fortreſs, that the exceſſes and calamities which would moſt probably occur if the troops entered in a hoſtile manner might be avoided; informing him that the Britiſh character would inſure to them the exerciſe of their Religion, and protection to their perſons and all private property. He returned to me an Officer, to aſk ſome hours to draw up conditions; but I could not conſent to delay my march, which I commenced as ſoon as the whole had croſſed the Rio Chuelo; and on arriving near the city, an Officer of the Governor again met me with a number of conditions, to which I had not then time to attend; but ſaid I would confirm by writing what I had promiſed, when in poſſeſſion of the city; and the terms granted and ſigned by Sir H. Popham and myſelf I have the honour to annex.—I alſo tranſmit a Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, on the 26th and 27th of June, as well as the Return of the Ordnance taken.—I cannot conclude without aſſuring you of the unwearied zeal and aſſiduity of Commodore Sir Home Popham, in whatever could contribute to the ſucceſs of this expedition, and of the cordial co-operation and great aſſiſtance which I have received from him.

W. C. Beresford, Maj. Gen.

*Sir D. Baird, commanding in Chief, &c.*

*Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, on the 26th and 27th June.*

St. Helena Artillery, 1 rank and file wounded.—7th Reg. 1 officer, 1 ſerjeant, 3 rank and file wounded.—St. Helena Infantry, 1 rank and file wounded; 1 officer miſſing.—Royal Marines, 3 rank and file wounded.—Corps of Seamen, 1 rank and file killed.

*Officers' Names.*—Capt. Le Blanc, of the 71ſt Regiment, ſhot in the leg; ſince amputated above the knee.—Aſſiſtant-ſurgeon Halliday, of the Medical Staff attached to St. Helena Regiment, miſſing.

[The terms granted to the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres conſiſt of 10 articles. After the uſual ſtipulations reſpecting the entrance of the troops, &c. and the marching out of the priſoners with the honours of war, they ſtate that all *bona-fide* private property, whether belonging to the people, the churches, or the public inſtitutions, ſhall be unmoleſted; that all the inhabitants ſhall receive protection: that the different taxes ſhall be collected by the Magiſtrates, &c. as uſual, until his Majeſty's pleaſure be known; that every protection ſhall be afforded to the exerciſe of the Catholic Religion; that the coaſting veſſels in the river ſhall be delivered to their owners; and that all public property ſhall be ſurrendered to the captors.]

*Ordnance &c. ecaptured.* Iron ordnance, of different calibres, from 18 to 3-pounders, 45 pieces.—Braſs ordnance, from 32 to 3-pounders, including mortars and howitzers, 41 pieces. Total 86.—550 whole barrels of powder, 2064 muſkets with bayonets, 616 carbines, 4019 piſtols, 21 muſketoons, 1208 ſwords.

J. E. Ogilvie, Capt. commanding Royal and St. Helena Artillery.

Since the above return was ſent to Sir D. Baird, the following guns, left by the Viceroy in his flight, have been taken, and arms, &c. received:—braſs ordnance 7 pieces, 139 muſkets with bayonets, 71 muſkets without bayonets, 85 pouches, and 39 ſwords.

Extract of a Letter from Major-general Beresford to Lord Caſtlereagh, dated Fort of Buenos Ayres, July 11.

"I truſt the conduct adopted towards the people here has had its full effect, in impreſſing upon their minds the honour, generoſity, and humanity of the Britiſh character. His Majeſty's miniſters will ſee, by the detail of our proceedings, that, after the army had paſſed the Rio Chuelo, the city of Buenos Ayres remained at our mercy, and that, in fact, the only conditions on which I entered were ſuch as I pleaſed to offer, and which humanity and a regard to our national character would naturally induce me to give under any circumſtances. However, to quiet the minds of the inhabitants, we not only conſented

conſented to put in writing my promiſes, but acceded to many conditions not expected by them; and, contrary to direct ſtipulations, gave up to the proprietors all the coaſting veſſels captured, with their cargoes, of which I annex a return*, and the value of which amounted to one million and a half of dollars, and which, being done with the views already expoſed, will, I truſt, meet with his Majeſty's approbation. I have the honour to inform his Majeſty's Miniſters, that I had detached Captain Arbuthnot, of the 20th Light Dragoons, on the 3d inſtant, with a party conſiſting of ſeven dragoons, and 20 infantry (the whole mounted) to a place called Luxan, 50 miles diſtant. My principal object was, to have the country reconnoitred, and to ſee what were the diſpoſitions of the inhabitants; but with the avowed object of eſcorting back ſome of the treaſure which had been taken from here, and to prevent its following the Viceroy, which I had reaſon to ſuſpect was intended, though it was ſaid to be all private property; and, in which caſe, we had declared, if brought back, it ſhould be given to its owners, if of this city. Captain Arbuthnot returned laſt night; and I am glad to ſay with information of a pleaſing nature; for your Lordſhip will ſee, by this detachment paſſing ſo eaſily through the country, that whatever their preſent inclinations may be, there is no very great danger from any hoſtile intentions againſt us; and Captain Arbuthnot reports rather favourably of the general diſpoſitions of the people. The country to Luxan, as I have already repreſented, in general the whole of it, is a perfect flat, and the view of the horizon is obſtructed by nothing but the immenſe herds of horſes and cattle—but principally horned cattle †. Luxan is ſituated on a river of the ſame name, and where there is a bridge over it, and the route leading to all the interior provinces; and I rather think it will be adviſeable on many accounts that I poſſeſs myſelf of it, which I can do by a ſmall detachment. Much of the treaſure was caught actually going to Cordova; and the reſt, but for the opportune arrival of the party, would have been pillaged. The waggons conveying this treaſure may be expected here to-morrow. Thoſe with the Royal treaſure, and that of the Philippine Company, arrived ſome time ſince, and is already embarked. The Hon. Major Deane, who is the bearer of theſe diſpatches, will give any farther information to his Majeſty's Miniſters that they may deſire; and I beg to recommend him as an officer deſerving of any mark of favour that his Majeſty may be graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow on him."

[Then follows a Proclamation, iſſued by General Beresford to the inhabitants, inviting them to ſhew their allegiance to their new Sovereign, and repeating the offers of protection held out in the terms of the Capitulation.] The proclamation thus continues — "The Major-general thinks it neceſſary to acquaint the general and commercial intereſt of the country, that it is his Majeſty's moſt gracious intention that a free trade ſhall be opened and permitted to South America, ſimilar to that enjoyed by all others of his Majeſty's Colonies, particularly the Iſland of Trinidad, whoſe inhabitants have felt peculiar benefits from being under the government of a Sovereign powerful enough to protect them from any inſult, and generous enough to give them ſuch commercial advantages as they could not enjoy under the adminiſtration of any other country."—[It concludes with inviting the farmers to ſupply the markets with proviſions, for which they ſhall be immediately paid; and it adds a promiſe that ſuch duties as are found to bear too hard on the enterprize of commerce ſhall be taken off.—This Proclamation is followed by another, giving up to the inhabitants all the ſhips, barges, and craft; and calling upon the owners to ſee that no impoſition is practiſed on the captors for their liberality.]

Extract of a Diſpatch from Major-general Beresford to Lord Caſtlereagh, dated Fort of Buenos Ayres, July 16.

I am now able to tranſmit nearly an account of the money which has been received as prize, under the terms of my agreement with the acting Governor of the place previous to my entering the town. The ſtatement ſhews the various departments and public bodies whence the ſums forming the total has been derived. The ſum of 1,086,208 dollars is going home in his Majeſty's ſhip Narciſſus, and Sir H. Popham and myſelf have thought it right to reſerve here, for the exigencies of the army and navy, a conſiderable ſum; and for the purpoſe of keeping down the exchange on bills drawn by the reſpective ſervices, and which would otherwiſe bring the dollar to an enormous price. It is eſtimated that the merchandiſe in the King's ſtores, principally Jeſuits bark and quickſilver, and which is in the Philippine Company's ſtores, with the

* It has been found difficult to procure the return of veſſels here alluded to, at leaſt the names of all. They are of various claſſes, from 150 tons downwards, and amount in the whole to 180 in number.

† See p. 788.

the little that is retained of floating property, will amount, if it can be diſpoſed of, to between two and three millions of dollars. Of the bullion delivered in, ſome is claimed as private property, and which ſhall be delivered in the ſame ſpirit of liberality with which, we truſt, it will be conſidered we have acted here. The 61,797 dollars were yeſterday delivered to the Conſulada, on their aſſurance only that it belonged to the people of this town; and they have a claim upon 40 or 50,000 dollars more, which will be ſettled this day.

*Total amount of Bullion, &c. received in conſequence of an agreement on June 28.*

Embarked on-board the Narciſſus 1,086,208. Remain in the Treaſury 205,115. Total 1,291,323 dollars.

*Admiralty-office, Sept.* 13. Capt. Donnelly, of the Narciſſus, arrived laſt night, with the following Diſpatch from Commodore Sir Home Popham, addreſſed to W. Marſden, eſq.

*Narciſſus, off Buenos Ayres, July 6.*

SIR, In the letter which I had the honour to addreſs you from St. Helena on the 30th of April, I fully explained, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the motives that induced me to preſs ſo ſtrongly the urgency and expediency of undertaking an expedition againſt the Enemy's ſettlements in the Rio de la Plata. I have, therefore, only to give you a ſhort detail of the proceedings of the ſquadron, previouſly congratulating their Lordſhips on his Majeſty's forces being in full poſſeſſion of Buenos Ayres, and its dependencies, the capital of one of the richeſt and moſt extenſive provinces of South America. To the commerce of Great Britain it exhibits peculiar advantages, as well as to the active induſtry of her manufacturing towns. And when I venture, in addition, to aſſure their Lordſhips of the extreme healthineſs of the climate, I truſt I only hold out a conſolation that the friends of every perſon employed on this expedition are juſtly entitled to, and which I am ſatisfied will be equally gratifying to the feelings of every Britiſh ſubject. As I conſidered it an object of material conſequence to obtain the earlieſt local information in the river, I placed the ſquadron under the direction of Capt. Rowley on the 27th of May, and preceded it in the Narciſſus for that purpoſe. On the 8th ult. we anchored near the iſland of Flores; and, after paſſing Monte Video the following day, we detained a Portugueſe ſchooner, by whom the intelligence we had formerly received was generally confirmed. On the 11th, we fell in with the Encounter and Ocean tranſports near the South coaſt of the river; and on the 13th we joined the ſquadron. It was immediately determined to attack the Capital; and no time was loſt in removing the marine battalion to the Narciſſus, the Encounter, and the tranſports, for the purpoſe of proceeding to Buenos Ayres, while the Diadem blockaded the port of Monte-Video, and the Raiſonable and Diomede, by way of demonſtration, cruized near Maldonado and other aſſailable points. Our progreſs up the river was very much retarded by the ſhoalneſs of the water, adverſe winds and currents, continual fogs, and the great inaccuracy of the charts; but, by the unremitting and laborious exertions of the officers and men I had the honour to command, theſe difficulties were ſurmounted, and the ſquadron anchored on the afternoon of the 25th off Point Quelmey a Pouichin, about 12 miles from Buenos Ayres. As it was impoſſible for the Narciſſus to approach the ſhore on account of the ſhoalneſs of the water, the Encounter was run in ſo cloſe as to take the ground, the more effectually to cover the debarkation of the army in caſe of neceſſity: the whole, however, was landed in the courſe of the evening, without the leaſt oppoſition; conſiſting of the detachment of troops from the Cape, and that from St. Helena, with the Marine Battalion, under the orders of Capt. King, of the Diadem, which was compoſed of the marines of the ſquadron, augmented by the incorporation of ſome ſeamen, and three companies of Royal Blues from the ſame ſource of enterprize, which had been regularly trained for that duty, and dreſſed in an appropriate uniform. The enemy was poſted at the village of Reduction, which was on an eminence about two miles from the beach, with the appearance of a fine plain between the two armies, which however proved on the following morning to be only a moraſs in a high ſtate of verdure. This in ſome meaſure checked our advancement, nor did the enemy open his field train till the troops were nearly in the middle of the ſwamp, from whence he thought it was impoſſible for them to be extricated. The able and excellent diſpoſition of Gen. Beresford, and the intrepidity of his army, very ſoon however ſatisfied the enemy, that his only ſafety was in a precipitate retreat; for we had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing from the ſhips near 4000 Spaniſh cavalry flying in every direction, leaving their artillery behind them, while our troops were aſcending the hill with that coolneſs and courage, which has on every occaſion marked the character of a Britiſh ſoldier, and has

been

been exemplified in proportion to the difficulties and dangers by which he was oppoſed. I have probably treſpaſſed on a line that does not immediately belong to me, but I could not reſiſt the gratification of relating to their Lordſhips what I ſaw; aſſuring myſelf, at the ſame time, they will be convinced, if the Enemy had given the Squadron an equal opportunity, I ſhould have had the pleaſing duty of reporting an honourable iſſue to the effect of their eminent zeal and exertions. On the 27th, in the morning, we ſaw ſome firing near the banks of the river Chello, but it blew ſo hard that it was totally impracticable to have any communication with the ſhore during that day. Early on the 28th, a royal ſalute was fired from the Caſtle of Buenos Ayres, in honour of his Majeſty's colours being hoiſted in South America, and inſtantly returned by the ſhips lying off the town. I now conſider it to be a proper moment for acknowledging, in terms of the ſincereſt gratitude, my high ſenſe of the zealous and animated conduct of every officer and man in the ſquadron which I have the extraordinary good fortune to command. Capt. Rowley, with Capt. Edmonds, under his orders, continued as long as the weather would permit an advantageous demonſtration off Maldonado. Capt. Donnelly, who did me the favour of requeſting I would go up the river in the Narciſſus, and to whom, from his rank, no ſpecific ſervice could be aſſigned in our ſmall ſcale of operations, applied himſelf in every occaſion where he could promote the objects of the expedition:—and, as he is charged with this diſpatch, I take the liberty of recommending him to their Lordſhips' protection, under a full conviction they will obtain, through him, every information which they have a right to expect from an officer of great intelligence and long meritorious ſervice. I conſider Capt. King, with the officers of the Marine Battalion, ſo completely under the report of Gen. Beresford, that I ſhall only ſtate to their Lordſhips my extreme ſatisfaction on hearing perſonally from the General how highly he appreciated every part of their conduct, particularly the celerity with which they tranſported the artillery and troops acroſs the Rio Chuelo after the bridge was burnt by the enemy. Lieut. Talbot, of the Encounter, manifeſted great zeal in every inſtance where it was neceſſary to call on him; Lieut. Groves, of the Diadem, was alſo very active in landing the ordnance and ordnance ſtores; and I think it highly proper to ſtate to their Lordſhips that the maſters and crews of the different tranſports behaved with great attention during the whole of this ſervice. I incloſe a copy of the terms (ſee p. 860) granted to the inhabitants after the capture of the city, by which their Lordſhips will ſee that the coaſting veſſels in the river, ſuppoſed with their cargoes to amount to one million and a half of dollars, were reſtored to the proprietors; for an early record to the country of the great liberality of his Majeſty's Government.

I am, &c. H. Popham.

I have ſent Lieut. Groves to take poſſeſſion of Enſenada de Baragon, a port to the Eaſtward of Buenos Ayres, where I underſtand there are two gun-veſſels and two merchant ſhips. H. P.

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## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

### FRANCE.

A private Letter from Paris has given the following information: It was underſtood in the Miniſterial Circles of that Capital, that the following were the baſes of the Negotiation which had been propoſed by the Britiſh Government: "England has ſtipulated the *uti poſſidetis*, viz. that Great Britain, as well as France, ſhall retain what each may poſſeſs up to the moment of ſigning the Preliminaries, and that his Britannic Majeſty's German poſſeſſions ſhall be reſtored to him." Before Lord Lauderdale received any direct communication from Talleyrand, an expreſs was ſent to the King of Pruſſia, to require his reſignation of Hanover, which he peremptorily refuſed; in conſequence of which the French Miniſter oppoſed the propoſition of his Lordſhip. The Courier from London, which reached Lord Lauderdale on the night of the 10th, brought him directions to inſiſt on this point by way of *ultimatum*; and, in the event of refuſal, immediately to depart without liſtening to any other overtures. We are aſſured, that his Lordſhip was actually ready to ſet out the whole day of the 11th, and ſeveral times demanded paſſports; theſe were, however, delayed, and it was not till the evening that hopes of a renewal of the Negotiation were in ſome degree revived. Talleyrand does not appear in the diſcuſſions, but their progreſs is daily laid before him. The Agents on the part of France are, Champagny (Miniſter of the Interior, and formerly Ambaſſador at Vienna) and General Clark. It is rumoured, that one of the greateſt obſtacles is, a poſitive demand of Buona-

Buonaparte, that the PRESS of this country ſhall be placed under certain reſtrictions.

Accounts from Paris mention, that a new Catechiſm has been completed for the uſe of all the Churches in the French Empire, and, with the approbation of the Repreſentative of the Holy See, will ſhortly be publiſhed.

*Paris, Sept.* 9. The refuſal of the Emperor Alexander to ratify the Treaty of Peace already concluded between France and Ruſſia has not as yet been followed by the rupture of the negotiations between the French and Engliſh Plenipotentiaries; though certainly, according to all appearance, they leave but ſlight hopes of peace. In the mean time, orders have been tranſmitted to Prince Berthier, to ſtop the return of the army, which was either commenced, or on the point of beginning.—If the preſence of the troops ſtationed ſhall be neceſſary in Germany or elſewhere, they will ſoon be at their poſts. Europe well knows how ſhort a time is required for French troops to tranſport themſelves wherever Glory is to be fought.

Prince Jerome Buonaparte arrived on Sunday at St. Cloud, after his long cruiſe. His Majeſty immediately preſented him with the Great Ribbon of the Legion of Honour. From the 13th December to the 26th Auguſt, this Prince continually kept the ſea, in the midſt of hoſtile ſquadrons, ſupporting in every quarter the honour of the French flag, and doing irreparable miſchief to the Engliſh commerce.

The following is the price of proviſions at preſent at Paris:—The loaf of four pounds 6½. Butcher's meat 7d. to 7½d. *per* pound. Pork 9d. bacon ham 16d. eggs 7d. *per* dozen, butter 1s. 2d. *per* pound. The wages of a day-labourer are 2s. 6d. and the number of poor 100,000, of whom 3000 are old men; above 70 are petitioning to be received into the Hoſpital of Bicêtre (the Bethlehem Hoſpital of Paris) in conſequence of a decree which gives them a title to it.

## HOLLAND.

*Hague, Aug.* 19.—"Louis Napoleon, *by the grace of God*, &c. We have determined,—1. The Daily Paper, called the *Amſterdam Evening Journal*, ſhall be ſuppreſſed. The Conductor ſhall not obtain permiſſion to be employed again in any periodical work, having falſely pretended to be the writer of a paper under our authority; and having ſpoken, in his publication of July 21, in a light and unjuſtifiable manner of Governments with whom we are at peace.—2. Since no ſubject is permitted to ſpeak in the name of his Sovereign; and as it is unlawful for any private perſon to cenſure the Acts of different Governments, otherwiſe than in ſpeech, and this entirely within his own domeſtic circle, every Conductor of any printed work, who ſhall act in oppoſition to this Law, ſhall be puniſhed as an open diſturber of the public tranquillity, and a tranſgreſſor of his duties to his Sovereign.

"C. J. VAN BRAKEL.

"Given at Mentz, Aug. 6, 1806."

Accounts from Holland repreſent that country to be in an entire ſtate of revolt; and, notwithſtanding the ſuppreſſion of the Amſterdam Paper, the other Journals continue to ſcrutinize the conduct of King Louis, who is ſaid to have made a demand on the King of Pruſſia of five millions of florins, as a debt due to the Republic. This requiſition is alſo ſaid to have been accompanied with a threat, that, in caſe of a refuſal, he will invade Pruſſia with the Dutch army, conſiſting of 36,000 men, and a French force of 60,000, which is to be furniſhed according to a *Treaty* between France and Holland.

## SPAIN.

*Madrid, Aug.* 11. A courier, arrived here from Paris on the night of the 2d, muſt have brought important diſpatches. His arrival produced an extraordinary buſtle at Court, as well as in the office of the Secretary of State. The Prince of Peace repaired to his office at five in the morning. The anſwer to the above-mentioned diſpatches was prepared in the courſe of a few hours, and ſent off by a ſpecial Meſſenger that evening. His Catholic Majeſty, in conſideration of the political circumſtances of the moment, has reſolved to place 40,000 of his army upon the war eſtabliſhment.

A French army of 20,000 men has for ſome time been ſtationed at Bayonne, and continues to receive reinforcements.

## ITALY.

The wounds of the gallant Prince of Philipſthall, it is hoped, will not prove mortal. It is ſtated that he expreſſed the greateſt indignation on learning of the ſurrender of Gaeta, and declared that the officers who ſigned the capitulation merited death.

When Gaeta ſurrendered, four Engliſh ſhips of the line, four frigates, and a number of brigs and gun-boats, were lying in the road. It ſeems to have been the Prince of Heſſe Philipſthall's determination to have riſked all the conſequences of a ſtorm; as before he was wounded he ordered works to be thrown up at the entrances of the ſtreets, and provided them with cannon.

Beſides the particulars ſtated in the Gazette Extraordinary, much intereſting intelligence appears in the Official Account publiſhed at Meſſina. It obſerves, that

that the British received every assistance from the peasants at Nicastro; and that, "after having supplied the army with provisions, they refused to receive any payment for them, observing, that as the English came to rescue them from the tyranny of the French, by whom they had been a short time before robbed of their property, it was their wish that the army which came to their assistance should be supported with a part of their plentiful harvest. Gen. Stuart several times attempted in vain to prevail upon them to take payment for their provisions, and it was with difficulty he could prevail upon them to take receipts for the necessaries they had supplied.—Nothing could equal the enthusiasm with which the Calabrians received their deliverers, and the zeal with which they pressed forward to offer not only their services, but their lives, to re-conquer the kingdom of their well-beloved and lawful Sovereign Ferdinand IV. Nothing but red cockades are seen in the hats of the peasants.—Immediately after the landing of the English army, General Stuart published a proclamation, inviting the Calabrians to shake off the yoke of the French. He told them that the standard of Ferdinand IV. was again displayed on their shores; that nothing was required of them but accommodation; that no contribution would be demanded; that all provisions supplied should be punctually paid for; that they should receive arms and ammunition for their own defence; that their laws and customs should be maintained; their religion and Catholic worship should be honoured and respected; and that those who might have erred, or have been seduced by the Government of the Usurper, should, on delivering up their arms, be pardoned and protected."

The following Letter, from Rear-admiral Sir Sidney Smith, was also published at Messina:

"*Castle of Amantea, July* 2, 1806. We have taken this fortress, having attacked it by sea, as it was too perpendicular on the land-side, and consequently inaccessible. The French having once lost it, will find it difficult to retake it. The little blood which has been shed in this affair must always be regretted; but it is on the side of the enemy: not one of our people received a scratch. The two divisions of Melazzo and Capri have behaved extremely well. Eight cannons spiked, two standards, and 400 prisoners, and arms and ammunition sufficient to enable the brave subjects of his Sicilian Majesty to arm themselves and to follow up their success, are the trophies and the fruit of the action of yesterday. I have learnt with much satisfaction that the English army approaches Nicastro. Our prospects are good on every side. The army landed under the protection of a frigate, at the same time that we were taking Amantea. We have spread alarm through a considerable part of the coast.

(Signed) W. Sidney Smith."

Although Sir J. Stuart mentions in the Gazette his intention of returning to Sicily immediately after the battle of Maida, it is probable that he remained some time longer on the Continent. Several spirited Proclamations were published by him and King Ferdinand, inviting the people to repair to his standard. In one of them, dated July 7, the General states, that he is in possession of all Lower Calabria.—The private Correspondence of *King* Joseph to Regnier has been intercepted and published. In one of the Letters, *his Majesty* tells the General, that it will be advisable to conceal the discomfiture of his army from the knowledge of Napoleon; and he hopes that another opportunity will soon occur when those troops will meet the English, *and shew them that they are Frenchmen!*

*King* Joseph has returned to that corps of the army which he is to command in person, and is encamped near *Vietri*.—It is a fact that as soon as intelligence reached *his Majesty* of the victory by Sir John Stuart over Gen. Regnier, *he ordered all his property to be packed up;* and, had our troops remained a few days longer in Calabria, he would have taken flight.—*His Majesty* has appointed Marshal Massena to be his *Viceroy* in Sicily!!!

Marshal Massena has set out for Calabria, *invested with full powers!!* According to the latest intelligence, the Brigands have been every where repulsed, and the provinces are hastening to implore, at the foot of the Throne, that *clemency* which so eminently distinguishes the character of the Sovereign.

*Naples, Aug.* 22. The French army had scarcely re-entered Calabria, when a new insurrection broke out between that place and this city. The insurgents ravaged Sarconi, Viggiano, Montemurro, Spinosa, Tramutola, and Corletto; having chosen Sarconi for their point of union.—500 French being dispatched from Lagonegro were joined by an equal number of the well-disposed inhabitants; they marched to Sarconi, where the insurgents were headed by two monks, Carmira Fiore and Cuffo. Upon the unexpected appearance of the French, they immediately fled, but made head again at Viggiano; but, as Major Cassels followed them with 300 young men, well armed, they were attacked on both sides at once, and mostly

moſtly cut to pieces. The brigands, who at Lagonegro could not bear the ſight of the French, having joined the rebels of Lauria, Marſhal Maſſena repaired thither, thinking they would implore his clemency; but, daring to reſiſt, and their place of retreat being taken by aſſault, Lauria was *given up to the flames.*

Letters from Vienna ſtate, that intelligence had been received that Cattaro was ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the Montenegrins, who were daily increaſing its fortifications.

*Malta, July* 18. "I now come to relate to you an event of the moſt melancholy deſcription, and almoſt unparalleled in regard to the dreadful and miſerable conſequences. It happened this morning. A magazine took fire, and blew up with an exploſion ſcarcely ever known to be equalled; by it 370 barrels of gunpowder, and above 1600 ſhells and grenades, were blown up. Such an immenſe quantity as 40,000lbs. of gunpowder muſt occaſion the moſt dreadful havock and deſtruction. The houſes adjacent in every direction were thrown immediately into ruins;—and how ſhocking it was to the inhabitants you may eaſily conceive, as there was no chance of eſcaping. The buildings are all of ſtone, of immenſe thickneſs. It is calculated that one thouſand perſons have either periſhed, or are dreadfully maimed. The principal ſufferers are the Malteſe, who chiefly lived near the place. One man has loſt his wife and ſix children; others nearly the ſame; and whole families are buried together. Thoſe who eſcaped momentary death, perhaps, are ſhockingly diſfigured and maimed, and crawling about in a miſerable condition. Fourteen artillery-men, who were in the magazine, were of courſe blown to atoms. The band of a regiment (the 29th) were juſt playing "God ſave the King," near the place; two were killed on the ſpot; the whole remainder were much wounded. The guards on duty were killed. The magazine was ſituated on the ſide of the water oppoſite to the city of Valetta; it is called Barmola. Stones were thrown over to us, ſome to the diſtance of two miles. It was ſituated cloſe to the water-ſide, and the bed of the ſea was ſo ſhook by it, that it roſe up and overflowed the banks. Two veſſels (ſmall ones) were ſunk. Immenſe ſtones were thrown up, which fell into the water; others on the ſhips and rigging: one I ſaw, which fell on a veſſel juſt arrived, weighed an hundred weight. The guard-ſhip, the Madras man-of-war, is moored ſome diſtance from the diſaſtrous place; but a ſtone fell upon the quarter-deck, and broke the thigh of the gunner, who had lately arrived. A Mr. Woodhouſe here, who, with his brother, has a great wine-making concern in Sicily, has loſt 250 pipes of it, worth nearly 7000l. They were at ſome little diſtance from the place; but the ſhock was ſo great that the caſks burſt. The churches are filled with the dead. A friend of mine, juſt come from the ruins, ſays, that he was walking over them, when he lighted on the head of a woman. Her whole body was cruſhed flat; and, although it is only a few hours ſince the general calamity took place, her body, owing to the intenſe heat, was entirely putrified. It is ſuppoſed that the men were employed in cutting away the fuſes from the ſhells, or doing ſomething like that, when a ſpark aroſe. The merchants have begun a ſubſcription of 20 l. a-piece for the relief of the poor ſufferers. A whole town, I may ſay, is deſtroyed. The accident happened this morning about a quarter paſt 6. They ſay there are now buried in the ruins 1000 barrels of gunpowder that are in danger; but I truſt in God it is untrue, for, were that to blow up, it would bring all Malta in ruins."

## GERMANY.

We have to record another inſtance of the violence and atrocity of Buonaparte. A bookſeller, M. Palm, reſiding at *Nuremberg*, formerly an Imperial town, and under the ſpecial protection of Pruſſia, has been dragged from his houſe to the fortreſs of Brannau, and there tried, and ſhot by the ſentence of a French Military Commiſſion; for no greater crime than vending, in the way of his trade, a book reſpecting the Government of France under Napoleon. He was a man of the higheſt integrity, and his unhappy fate is univerſally lamented. This atrocious act, placed beyond a doubt by private letters, is only ſlightly alluded to in the German papers. The fact is, that there is not one journaliſt within three days journey of the French Army, who has not the fate of the Nuremberg bookſeller continually before his eyes.

## RUSSIA

The following official note explains the Emperor Alexander's objection to M. D'Oubril's Treaty:

### RUSSIAN NOTE,

*Upon the refuſal of the Emperor to ratify the Treaty, ſent by General Baron Budberg to the Foreign Miniſters.*

"The motives that produced the miſſion of the Counſellor of the State, M. D'Oubril, to Paris, are too generally known to render it neceſſary to re-ſtate them.

"That miſſion has juſt terminated. M. D'Oubril took upon himſelf to ſign a Definitive Treaty with the French Government.

vernment. But this act, far from fulfilling the magnanimous intentions of his IMPERIAL MAJESTY, *is entirely contrary to the orders and inſtructions which M.* D'Oubril *had received.* In conſequence of this conſideration, his Imperial Majeſty has not thought fit to ratify the Treaty.

"Yet, in order to leave no poſſible means of reſtoring peace and general tranquillity untried, the Imperial Miniſtry has received orders to make known again to the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, the baſis to which his Imperial Majeſty will be ready to renew the negotiations; ſo that it will ſtill depend upon the French Government to accept or decline the equally juſt and moderate propoſals which are made to it. The underſigned Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, in making known this determination of his auguſt Maſter to his Excellency M. ——, avails himſelf of this occaſion to renew the aſſurances of his diſtinguiſhed conſideration, &c. ANDRE DE BUDBERG.

"*St. Peterſburg, Aug.* 3-14, 1806."

[*Want of room compels us to omit a great deal of intereſting News, both Foreign and Domeſtic, and various other Articles, which we had ſelected for inſertion.*]

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE LATE VIOLENT STORMS.

*July* 11. *Sutton Place*, near Guildford, in Surrey, the ſeat of John Webbe Weſton, eſq. was ſtruck by lightning, when he and his lady had a moſt wonderful eſcape. They were in bed, in a room in which was a ſaſh-window facing the Weſt; the head of their bed ſtood to the South, about ſix inches from the wall, and oppoſite to the feet of it was the chimney; at the wall behind the bed's head were two pulls for a bell which hung in the room below, from the middle of which pulls a wire went down the wainſcot and through the floor. In the room below there was a window (under that in the bed-chamber) ſecured by upright iron bars. The lightning entered at the S. W. corner of the bed-room, tore off the paper and plaſter from the wall, took the wire of one of the pulls of the bell, which it melted into ſmall globules, ſome round like ſhot, ſome long, and run down the wire in the centre into the room below, where it ſeems to have been conducted upwards by the iron window-bars, and to have entered the bed-room again by the window above, where nearly every pane of glaſs was broken, and where the ſkirting-board was forced into the room; from thence it went up the chimney, diſplacing a ſmall iron back, forcing out the bricks on the Eaſt ſide of the chimney above the roof, and ſplitting a chimney-pot on the top, which fell in all directions. When Mr. and Mrs. Weſton awoke, the room was full of fire and rubbiſh; but no farther miſchief was done.—At *Eaſt Horſley*, a few miles off, two oxen belonging to W. Currie, eſq. were killed.—An oak in the grounds of *Loſeley*, near Guildford, was ſtripped of its bark, and the body, though not torn into pieces, was ſplit and ſhivered ſo as to have ſcarce a ſound timber in it.

*July* 17. The meteor deſcribed p. 671 was obſerved very clearly over the Hyde at *Edmonton*, by perſons paſſing between 8 and 9.

*Aug.* 19. At *Rudford*, near Gloucester, two ſheep were killed in a field; and, on the *Tewkſbury* road, a poſt-chaiſe horſe, belonging to the Bell Inn, was ſtruck down, but ſoon recovered the ſhock. A poor man was killed near *Stapleton*; he had a ſcythe on his ſhoulder, which, no doubt, ſerved to attract the electric fluid. A very fine horſe was killed at *Tortworth*, in Gloucesterſhire. A valuable horſe, the property of Farmer Daily, was ſtruck dead at *Witney*; and two others were killed near *Henley*. One of the Bath coaches was overturned on *Twyford Bridge*, by the horſes taking fright at the lightning; but none of the paſſengers were injured, though the coach was thrown into the ſtream. At *Godſtone*, in Surrey, the lightning ſtruck two men who were hoeing turnips in a field, and killed one of them on the ſpot. The other, after remaining ſome time ſenſeleſs on the ground, recovered as from a ſwoon, and appeared much ſurpriſed and ſhocked at finding his companion dead. At *Dunſtable* the lightning fell on a houſe, formerly the Bull inn, but now fitting up for a brewery, and fired a ſtable in which were five waggon-horſes; they were got out ſafe.—Joſeph Bridge, employed by Mr. Ford, of *Rayleigh*, near Shrewſbury, in mowing oats, endeavoured to ſhelter himſelf under an oak, which he had nearly reached, when he was ſtruck dead.—A large oak growing in a field in the pariſh of *Sherſton*, Wilts, belonging to Mr. John Deverell, was ſtruck by the lightning. A large limb, weighing four or five cwt. was ſevered off completely from the body of the tree; nearly the whole of the bark of the body of the tree was alſo torn off, and ſcattered round in ſmall pieces, to a diſtance of 20 yards from the tree. *(The effect ſhall be ſhewn in a future Plate.)*

*Aug.* 21. There was this day the moſt deſtructive overflow of water in the Vale of St. John, near *Keſwick*, that has been experienced there ſince the memorable

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*water-ſpout* of the year 1749. This, too, is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the burſting of a cloud upon the mountains. About 2 P. M. the water came ruſhing down the gill, between Fiſher-place and Brattah, with ſuch force, as to overflow the channel of the river, and to do conſiderable damage. The principal miſchief was ſuſtained by Robert Walker, of Fiſher-place, whoſe grounds are nearly all covered by rubbiſh, waſhed down from the ſides of the adjoining mountains. At the time the wide-ſpreading torrent was ſweeping every thing before it, down the ſides of the mountain, there was ſcarcely any rain at the bottom. The ſcene was terrible in the extreme. In the former viſitation (1749), a mill was waſhed down. The millſtone has not been found to this day.

*Aug.* 26. The waters about *Keſwick* roſe up to an unuſual height, from the exceſſively-heavy rains which fell the preceding night, and much damage has been done. The water-wear, at *Forge*, is waſhed down, which will occaſion a ſtop in the cotton-works, and carding and fulling-mills. The carding-mill at *Stair* is alſo waſhed down. Conſiderable damage has been done near *Broughton in Furneſs*, *Coniſtone*, and other places in that part of the country, by the waſhing down of bridges, &c.—The lightning ſtruck four pit-men, who had taken ſhelter in a new building at *St. Helen's*, Lancaſhire, the windows of which were not glazed. One of them, who had juſt ſtepped forward to look at the appearance of the ſky, was killed on the ſpot, and two of them were ſo debilitated, that they were obliged to be put to bed. The watch and chain, belonging to the man who was killed, were completely melted.

*Aug.* 29. The city of *Bath* was viſited with a moſt tremendous ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and hail, between the hours of 2 and 4 this morning. No accident in the town. A ball of fire fell on a houſe at *Tiverton*, which was entirely conſumed; and it is reported that every inhabitant periſhed.—A ſtable belonging to a farmer on the new *Glouceſter* road was burnt, and ſix valuable horſes.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

*Aug.* 25. At the *Lancaſter* aſſizes, which cloſed this day, 13 priſoners received ſentence of *Death*: John Barlow, for ſtealing ſix pieces of calico; Luke Lockard and Peter Higgins, for forgery; James Sidebottom, for ſtealing a waiſtcoat, &c.; Ralph Bolton, for a burglary; Charles Johnſon and Robert Thomas, for forgery; James Yates, for wounding and raviſhing Mary Hoyle, of Spolland; Iſaac Hitchin, aged 62, for an aſſault, with intent to commit an unnatural crime on John Knight (he was one of the moſt affluent men in Warrington; his wealth is ſaid to exceed 60,000*l.*); James Stockton, Thomas Fox, and Joſeph Holland, for a ſimilar offence on Thomas Taylor; and John Powell, for an unnatural crime with John Knight. The judge (Baron Graham), in the moſt impreſſive manner, adviſed the eight laſt-mentioned malefactors to prepare to meet the fate which the laws of their country had affixed to their heinous offences. Hopes of mercy were held out to the other five. It appeared on the trials of Hitchin, Stockton, Fox, Holland, and Powell, that they regularly aſſembled at the houſe of Hitchin, on Monday and Friday evenings; and that they called one another *Brother*. The judge very properly ordered that no notes ſhould be taken of theſe trials, nor any young perſons be allowed to aſſiſt at them. Five of the perſons charged with unnatural offences were admitted as evidences for the Crown. Stockton, Powell, Holland, Lockard, Higgins, and Yates were executed on the 13th, on the new drop, erected at the back of the Caſtle. Stockton firſt aſcended the ſcaffold; he appeared much agitated, indeed his limbs ſeemed almoſt inadequate to their taſk. Powell ſeemed much affected, though he did not diſplay ſuch dejection as the former. Holland appeared in a ſtate of the greateſt agitation; the contrition of his countenance truly indicated the penitence of his mind; on the ſcaffold his feeling appeared the moſt acute; he ſeemed impreſſed with all the horrors conſequent to a ſituation ſo awful, and to implore the pardon of an Almighty God with the greateſt fervency. He was a man advanced in years, of a gentlemanly appearance, and poſſeſſed of a handſome property. Yates (a young man) ran up the ſcaffold ſteps, and ſeemed little affected; Lockard and Higgins (young men) appeared greatly dejected. Hitchin and Fox are reſpited.

*Aug.* 26. This evening, the True Briton coach was overturned at the bottom of Bakergate, near *Nottingham*, owing to one of the axle-trees breaking. There was a great number of outſide paſſengers, ſome of them were materially injured; a Methodiſt Miniſter received a fracture on his ſkull, and his wife had an arm broken, and a ſhoulder diſlocated.

*Sept.* 1. At *Barnack*, a lad, about 12 years of age, in getting out of a waggon, fell between the wheel and the body, where he was literally ground; his cries brought to his aſſiſtance B. Burton, eſq. of Walcot, and three of his ſervants, but it was with great difficulty they could extricate him from his perilous ſituation, which could not be accompliſhed with-

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out taking off the wheel. The boy is miſerably cruſhed, but none of his bones are broken. The father was run over by a waggon a few days ſince, without receiving any material injury.

*Sept.* 8. Some gentlemen ſhooting in a wood on *Kingſdown*, near Bath, diſcovered a man lying motionleſs. Finding ſome ſymptoms of life ſtill remaining, they had him conveyed to a houſe. His name is John Lockyer, and he is well-known in Bath. Being on his way home on Tueſday evening the 19th of Auguſt, during the tremendous thunder-ſtorm, he was ſtruck ſenſeleſs by the lightning; how long he remained in that ſtate he has no conception, but on recovering his recollection he was incapable of ſtanding. That a human being ſhould exiſt 20 days without any ſubſiſtance, but the little rain-water he was able to catch in his ſhaving cup, and by chewing the ſurrounding graſs, will appear incredible, but it is a fact, and will be clearly ſubſtantiated. His ſenſes appear to have recovered much ſooner than his powers of ſpeech, or the uſe of his limbs. He was conſcious of his ſituation long before he had the ability to ſpeak, or the inclination to move. The medical men who attend him expect he will recover the partial uſe of his limbs. The following are the memoranda he minuted on the ſtate leaves of a black letter-caſe; and which book is bent and cockled up, evidently appearing to have been ſoaked through by the wet: "I am juſt able to pencil this—I believe the fatal thunder-ſtorm (to me) was on the 18th of Auguſt [It was on the 19th.] I ſhould not have known how the time went on only by hearing the guns go off for partridge ſhooting the firſt of September, and it is now the fourth I am pencilling this—from the above time till now I have not had any thing to put in my mouth." On another leaf he had written on the day he was diſcovered:—"As I was going acroſs this wood to Farleigh, I was ſtruck down by a violent clap of thunder, where I lay ſenſeleſs for God knows how long. When I came to myſelf, my hands and feet were ſwelled very much, ſo that I could not ſtand, nor have I eat or drank any thing for three weeks paſt.—God only knows my ſufferings." He has ſince undergone the amputation of one of his feet.

*Sept.* 9. This day was married, at *Stinsford* church, Dorſet, Viſcount Marſham, ſon of Earl Romney, to Miſs Pitt, only daughter and heireſs of William Morton Pitt, eſq. with a fortune of 60,000l. and an eſtate of 12,000l. per annum, independent of the eſtates of her father. The ceremony took place in the preſence of Lord Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. Lafcelles, Lord Barham, Mr. and Mrs. M. Pitt, Mrs. Iremonger, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Pitt gave the lady away; while Col. Noel and Miſs Beckford officiated on the occaſion.—In the early part of the morning the whole of the unmarried female branches of the neighbouring tenantry and villages attended at Kingſton-houſe, the ſeat of W. M. Pitt, eſq.; each female attired in an elegant white muſlin dreſs, provided for them, as a preſent on the occaſion, by Miſs Pitt. After refreſhments, about 40 couple proceeded, two and two, before the proceſſion to the church, ſtrewing the way (before the happy couple), in the antient ſtyle, with flowers of every deſcription. After the ceremony they returned in the ſame order, attended by nearly 300 ſpectators, where a dinner, conſiſting of Engliſh hoſpitality, was provided on the occaſion in booths on the lawn; and the feſtive eve concluded with a ball on the green, in which the nobility preſent ſhared in the mirth. At an early hour in the evening, the happy couple and ſuite ſet off in poſt chaiſes to paſs the honey-moon at the lady's own ſeat, Enchcome-houſe, Dorſet.

*Sept.* 14. The King George Packet, of and from Parkgate, for Dublin, was loſt this night, near *Hoyle Bank*, and it is ſaid all on-board periſhed, except three or four; ſhe had upwards of 100 paſſengers. There were but four cabin paſſengers. One of them was Mr. W. Benſon, a practical farmer of Leiceſterſhire, who occaſionally viſited Ireland. He had in the Packet ſix rams of the Leiceſterſhire breed.

*Sept.* 22. About 12 this night, a fire broke out in the brewery of Meſſrs. W. Bent and Co. of *Newcaſtle*. Upwards of 2000 buſhels of malt, beſides hops, &c. were deſtroyed, and a great part of the buildings. The large ſtock of ale and other liquors was ſaved.

The workmen employed in digging the foundation for the new Blue Coat Hoſpital at *Gloucester* (intended to be erected, upon an elegant and extenſive plan, on the ſite of the antient building in Eaſtgate-ſtreet) lately diſcovered, about 6 feet below the ſurface of the earth, the remains of a very curious teſſelated Roman pavement, 30 feet long, and 20 wide, divided into compartments, enriched with a great variety of ſcrolls, frets, and other architectural ornaments, and having a wreathed or braided border. The colours are white, red, bluiſh, grey, and pale and dark brown. The *teſſeræ* are moſtly cubes of different ſizes, from one half to three quarters of an inch; ſome are triangular, and of various other ſhapes. The cement on which the pavement is laid is about an inch thick, and appears to be compoſed of ſand, pounded brick, and lime, forming together a very hard ſubſtance.

ſtance. The interſtices are filled up with cement, ſo hard that it is even more difficult to break than the *teſſeræ* themſelves. The white and pale *teſſeræ* appear to be of hard calcareous ſtone, and bear a good poliſh; the red are of a fine ſort of brick; the blueiſh grey are of a hard argillaceous ſtone, found in many parts of Glouceſterſhire, and called *blue-lyas*; and the dark brown appear to be of the granite found at St. Vincent's rocks, near Briſtol.

As ſome workmen were employed in ſinking a ciſtern at Meſſieurs Gardiner's factory at *Leiceſter*, they found, 10 feet below the ſurface of the earth, the remains of a large Roman building, the walls of which were 4 feet thick, compoſed of alternate layers of foreſt ſtone and Roman brick. From the ſimilarity of the ſtructure to the antient temple of Janus or Jewry Wall, it is ſuppoſed to have formed part of that work, from which it is about 100 yards diſtant.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Saturday, Auguſt* 30.

This day, at Perry's Dock, Blackwall, the *Magnificent*, of 74 guns, was added to our navy. At an early hour, the yard was crowded with ſpectators.—She went off the ſtocks in a grand ſtyle.

*Sunday, Auguſt* 31.

This night, between 8 and 9, a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Benjamin Harris, a Jew tailor, in Bevis Marks, occaſioned by a candle left lighted in one of the upper rooms. When the engines arrived, not a drop of water could be had for an hour and a half. In conſequence, the fire communicated to the next houſe, belonging to Mr. Brandon, a merchant; and both were conſumed.

*Monday, September* 1.

This morning about ſix, a fire broke out at the diſtillery of Meſſrs. Smith, Cook, and Tate, on Millbank, which burnt for near two hours, deſtroying the ſteam-engine, eſtimated at 5000l.; being capable of working eight ſtones at a time, in grinding corn and malt. A great quantity of corn was deſtroyed; two barges, laden with coals, in the dock caught fire, and were burning for a long time. The ſtorehouſe was ſaved, and alſo the vats containing the ſpirits. A detachment of the Queen's Royal Volunteers, and ſix of the St. Margaret's and St. John's corps attended. The premiſes were inſured for 27,000l., and the loſs is eſtimated at 60,000l.

*Monday, September* 8.

This day, a fire broke out in *Northſtreet* dock-yard. About one, ſmoke was ſeen iſſuing from the Store-houſe, and flames burſt out immediately afterwards. Water was procured, and the engines ſpeedily brought, but not in time to ſave any part of the building, or its contents. About 2 o'clock the roof fell in. Two fine ſeventy-fours, nearly completed, are upon the ſtocks, within 20 or 30 yards, but happily the fire was to leeward of them. The flames were extinguiſhed before night, without communicating to any other part of the premiſes.

*Friday, Sept.* 19.

A dreadful accident happened this morning, in Harp-alley, Tower-ſtreet. Two old houſes, one in poſſeſſion of a publican, and both let out in lodgings to a number of poor families, fell down, and buried the inmates, 96 perſons, in the ruins. Weatherhelt, the landlord, his wife, and ſon, fell from the upper ſtory, and were found nearly together in the rubbiſh, where the cries of the two latter had brought the people to their relief. The huſband was taken out quite dead, by the ſide of his wife; the ſon and wife were both bruiſed, but not ſo as to endanger their lives. A widow woman, named Darlington, whoſe huſband was killed laſt year, by accident at Woolwich, had a child killed; and a man named Lacy loſt a daughter. All the reſt, though buried under the ruins, where they remained for ſeveral hours, were taken out alive.

The ſame morning, at 10, an exploſion took place in a houſe in Eagle-court, Redlion-ſquare, occaſioned by a private ſtill burſting in the kitchen. The premiſes were much damaged. The kitchen was occupied by a perſon of the name of Williams, who ran away. The Exciſe Officers ſeized on all the materials, beſides a quantity of waſh.

*Saturday, September* 20.

This day, the treaſure taken from the Spaniſh ſettlement, Buenos Ayres, was brought to town in eight waggons, on each of which was a *Jack Tar*, holding a flag, on which was inſcribed the word *Treaſure*; as alſo on the caravans, *R. M.* the initials of Royal Money. They were eſcorted by the Loyal Britons, commanded by Col. Alexander Daviſon, the rear being brought up by the Clapham Volunteers, commanded by Col. Beſtead. The cavalcade proceeded along Whitehall, paſſing the Admiralty, and along Pall-Mall into St. James's-ſquare, where it halted in front of Col. Daviſon's houſe, and the men received ſome refreſhment. At 3 it arrived at the Bank, where 1,086,208 dollars, and a box filled with jewels and precious ſtones, were depoſited. The field-pieces and colours taken at Buenos Ayres were carried to the Tower.

*Monday, September* 29.

At a Common Hall this day, Sir Wm. Leighton, knight and alderman, was elected Lord Mayor for the year enſuing.

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Vol. LXXIV. p. 882. On the 6th of Auguſt laſt, the bodies of the Marquis and Marchioneſs of Tweedale were taken out of the ſubterraneous chambers in the citadel of Verdun, where they had been preſerved (embalmed) for ſome time; and placed in a boat, to be ſent to Holland by the Meuſe, and thence to England.

Vol. LXXVI. p. 671. The inundation near Groſvenor-ſquare was occaſioned by the ſewer being choaked up by the falling-in of rubbiſh. It is ſaid that one man was loſt in endeavouring to open it.

P. 687. The late Sir Richard-Joſeph Sulivan, bart. was, early in life, ſent to Aſia, with his brother the Right Hon. John Sulivan, M.P. for Aldborough, under the auſpices of the late Laurence Sulivan, eſq. chairman of the Eaſt India Company. On his return to Europe he made a tour through various parts of England, Scotland, and Wales, which he publiſhed, in a ſeries of letters, in two octavo volumes, 1780. Not long afterwards he printed "A Letter to the Eaſt India Directors," which was followed by "An Analyſis of the Political Hiſtory of India," in an octavo volume, "Thoughts on Martial Law," a pamphlet, and Philoſophical Rhapſodies, Fragments of Akbar of Bettis, containing Reflections on the Laws, Manners, Cuſtoms, and Religions of certain Aſiatic, Afric, and European Nations, in three volumes, 8vo. The laſt of theſe works, though ſaid to be written by a native of Aſſyria, was ſoon found to be more deeply tinctured with European than with Oriental philoſophy. In 1794 Mr. Sulivan publiſhed "A View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps;" a work whoſe title attracted a degree of curioſity which its contents were not calculated to gratify. The author of the "Purſuits of Literature" has thought proper to dignify this publication with the character of "a work of labour and of general utility, digeſted from original writers with judgment, and with an upright, virtuous heart, in a pleaſing and inſtructive manner;" a ſentence totally unworthy of him who paſſed it. To the goodneſs of the writer's heart it is impoſſible to object; but, as a philoſopher, he is below mediocrity. The laſt volume alone is in any degree worthy of a philoſophic pen. In the Parliament convoked in 1790 Mr. S. was elected for the borough of New Romney; and at the general election in 1802 he was returned for Seaford, after a ſharp conteſt. In 1804 he was created a baronet of Great Britain; and on the 8th of June in the ſame year he divided with the ex-miniſter, Mr. Addington, againſt the firſt meaſure of Mr. Pitt's Adminiſtration, the Additional Force Bill. On the 8th of April 1805, when the conduct of Lord Melville was the ſubject of diſcuſſion in the Houſe, he was in the Minority in favour of the amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the motion of Mr. Whitbread.

P. 778. Mr. Michael Pearſon, of Spital-ſquare, was a native of Knock, near Appleby; born in 1730; 23 years a ſurgeon and apothecary in Norton-Falgate; married the daughter of Mr. Williams, a tradeſman in the Minories, who lived with him 46 years. He was an active ſupporter of the cauſe of *Liberty* in Politicks, and *Liberality* in Religion; "the gentle and amiable friend, for 40 years," of the Author of the Diverſions of Purley, who deſcribes him as "equally devoted with himſelf to the rights and happineſs of his countrymen and fellow-creatures." He was alſo one of the inſtitutors of the Aſſociation for commemorating the Revolution; and a member of the Sierra Leone Company.

P. 762. The elder dowager Lady Dacre, whoſe death we have recorded, was not (as has been elſewhere miſ-ſtated) the relict of the laſt Lord, Trevor-Charles (who died in 1794), but of the preceding Lord, Thomas, who died in 1786.—Her Ladyſhip's ſeat at *Beckenham* has been this month advertiſed for ſale. The other dowager Lady Dacre (a baroneſs in her own right) reſides at *Lee*.

P. 783. James Robſon, eſq. was born in the year 1733, at Sebergham, in Cumberland, where his family had been ſettled from antient times in the reſpectable condition of YEOMEN; a claſs of men now nearly worn away by cauſes not neceſſary here to enumerate, but from whom whatever is eſtimable and ſubſtantial in the Engliſh character might eaſily be traced. He was educated at a neighbouring grammar-ſchool; and at the age of 16 came to London, under the protection of his relation Mr. Brindley, then an eminent bookſeller in New Bond-ſtreet, publiſher of a beautiful edition of the Latin Claſſicks, which ſtill bears his name. Mr. Robſon ſucceeded him in buſineſs in 1759, which he carried on for more than 40 years with integrity, fame, and profit. He entered the career of active life with all the advantages of a ſolid and pious education, habits of frugality without meanneſs, a perſevering induſtry, and manners peculiarly liberal and obliging, free alike from the pernicious and offenſive vanity of aſſuming the habits of the higher ranks, or the inſolent affectation of contemning them. He ſoon obtained the friendſhip and patronage of the principal Literati, and many of the moſt elevated characters of his time, particularly the Clergy, among whom we might enumerate nearly the whole Prelacy, for the laſt

laſt 50 years, as having favoured him with their countenance and kindneſs. Soon after he ſettled in buſineſs he made a conſiderable addition to his domeſtic comforts and his property by marrying the only daughter of Mr. Perrot, an eminent builder in the neighbourhood of Groſvenor-ſquare, by whom he had a numerous family. His eldeſt ſon, James, unhappily loſt his life, at the age of 20 years, by a fall from his horſe, while on a viſit to his uncle at Sebergham; an affliction to his father which time, the balm of ſorrow, had never healed. An elegant and affectionate poetical tribute to this youth's memory, by Mr. Jerningham, is preſerved in our vol. LV. p. 439. His ſecond ſon, George, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, the leading members at that time being his father's particular friends. Here he took the regular degrees; and, entering into holy orders, became domeſtic chaplain to Dr. Horſley, a Prelate whoſe warm benevolence is only exceeded by his undaunted integrity and profound extent of learning. By his Lordſhip, when Biſhop of Rocheſter, he was preſented to the rectory of Snodland in Kent, 1799 (LXIX. 1169); and afterwards, when Biſhop of St. Aſaph, to a prebend of that cathedral, and the vicarage of Chirke (LXXIV. 761). Mr. R. had alſo five daughters; the marriage of one of whom is noticed in our vol. LXXIII. p. 691, and LXXIV. 573; the other four are ſingle.—Mr. R. was the re-builder and ſole proprietor of Trinity chapel in Conduit-ſtreet, now inherited by his ſon (which, though locally ſituated in the pariſh of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, is a chapel of eaſe to St. Martin's). After the death of his eldeſt ſon, whom he had intended to ſucceed him, Mr. R. gradually withdrew himſelf from buſineſs; and was appointed, about the year 1797, by the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter, high bailiff of the city and liberty; but reſigned it ſome time before his death. He was alſo in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex, in which he had conſiderable property. In 1776 Mr. R. republiſhed the Works of George Edwards, the celebrated Ornithologiſt, which he had purchaſed from the author in his life-time. Mr. Robſon prefixed to this publication an elegant Life of the Author, collected from his own converſations; and a Linnean Index, communicated by Linneus himſelf, in a letter addreſſed to Mr. Robſon; wherein he concludes, *Evolvi immortale Opus Edwardi, adpoſui raptim meas nomenclaturas ad mandatum tuum; tibi fauſta omnia adprecor.*—In 1788, accompanied by his friend Mr. Edwards of Pall Mall, Mr. R. undertook a journey to Venice, on purpoſe to examine the famed Pinelli Library, the Catalogue of which made ſix octavo volumes. This library, by a bold and ſucceſsful ſpeculation, he ſecured, by offering a price for it which the executors and truſtees found it their intereſt to accept; and during the ſevere Winter which followed, the books were, not without much hazard from the ſea, brought ſafely to London; and ſold by auction, in the following year, at the great room in Conduit-ſtreet (LIX. 69).—Mr. Robſon's principal amuſement, when relaxing from the tumults of the world, was that which delighted *Iſaac Walton*; and the records of Hampton and Sunbury proclaim his ſkill and his patience as an Angler; where, aſſociated with the late Rev. Mr. Harriſon, his friendly and ſkilful medical friend Mr. Woodd, and a few other ſelect companions, he occaſionally whiled away the early dawn and evening ſhade in harmleſs ſport. His converſation was mild, cheerful, intelligent, communicative, but never obtruſive; and, as he had imbibed in his early education a familiar acquaintance with the Latin Poets, was frequently illuſtrated by apt quotations. Though very far removed from the character of a *bon vivant*, he was a member of a monthly dining-club at the Shakſpeare tavern; a ſociety which the writer of this article can ſcarcely mention without emotions of the tendereſt concern, as it brings to mind the many rational hours of relaxation it has afforded him, when congenial ſpirits, warmed not heated with the genuine juice of the grape, have unreſervedly poured out their whole ſouls in Attic wit and repartee. But of this friendly band, after an aſſociation of about 35 years, Mr. Robſon was nearly the laſt ſurvivor! The late Alderman Cadell, Mr. Dodſley, Mr. Longman, Lockyer Davis, honeſt Tom Payne of the Mews-gate, and Mr. Thomas Evans of the Strand, were members of this ſociety; from which originated the germ of many a valuable publication. Under their auſpices Mr. Thomas Davies (who was himſelf a pleaſant member of the club) produced his "Dramatic Miſcellanies," and his "Life of Garrick;" and here firſt were ſuggeſted the ideas which led to the publication of Dr. Johnſon's invaluable "Lives of the moſt eminent Engliſh Poets."

## Births.

LATELY; at Tramore-lodge, Waterford, the wife of Edward Lee, eſq. M. P. for Waterfordſhire, a ſon and heir.

At Updown, near Deal, the lady of Sir Samuel Chambers, a daughter.

At Marham, near Narborough, the wife of a tailor, named Parkinſon, three children; all, with the mother, doing well.

*Aug.* 22. At Gen. Pigot's, in Hertford-ſtreet,

ſtreet, May-fair, the lady of Lord Henry Fitzroy, a ſon.

23. The wife of Benjamin Pead, eſq. of Walthamſtow, Eſſex, a daughter.

25. At Farley-houſe, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Pierrepont, R. N. a ſon.

27. At Ellerker, near South Cave, co. York, the wife of Thomas Leeſon, eſq. two ſons; one ſince dead.

29. At Thorndon-hall, Lady Petre, two ſons; the youngeſt ſurvived only a few hours; and the other died in 11 days.

30. The wife of Alexander Hume, eſq. of Glouceſter-ſtr. Portman-ſquare, a ſon.

31. At Flookburgh, the wife of —— Rawcliffe, three ſons; all, with the mother, likely to do well. The father ſerved 12 years in the Royal Navy, and was diſcharged in conſequence of a hurt.

*Sept.* 1. At Duryard-houſe, Devon, the wife of Robert Hunt, eſq. a ſon.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Admiral Duddingſton, a ſon.

2. In Upper Gower-ſtreet, the wife of Major Macdonald, a ſon.

3. At Great Glacton, Eſſex, the wife of Lieut.-col. Harvey, of the 79th Foot, a ſon.

4. The wife of Mr. William-John Galabin, printer, of Ingram-court, Fenchurch-ſtreet, a daughter.

5. At her houſe in Welbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Lady Charlotte Goold, a ſon.

6. In Portland-place, the wife of Henry Fawcett, eſq. a ſon.

8. At Chatham, the wife of Lieut.-col. Deſborough, of the Royal Marines, a ſon.

9. At his houſe in Lamb's Conduit-ſtr. the wife of G. S. Holroyd, eſq. a daughter.

11. At Kelly, in Scotland, the lady of the Hon. Major Ramſay, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Major James Cunninghame, a ſon.

16. In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the Counteſs of Cork, a daughter.

19. At Little Ealing, co. Middleſex, the wife of Col. Drinkwater, a daughter.

23. At Southgate, Middleſex, the wife of William Curtis, eſq. a daughter.

26. Hon. Mrs. Montgomerie Stewart, a ſon.

## MARRIAGES.

*Aug.* .... MR. Patman, bricklayer, to Mrs. Jones, both of Enfield.

*Aug.* 9. At Kilham, co. York, Mr. William Cranſwick, to Miſs Jane Setterington, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Anthony S.

19. At All Saints, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, Mr. Ibbotſon, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Adam I. vicar of Garton, to Miſs Manners, ſiſter of the Rev. Moſes M. and youngeſt daugh. of the late Mr. Edw. M.

At Gormanſtown, in Ireland, Richard Caddell, eſq. of Harbourſtown, co. Meath, to the Hon. Miſs Southwell, daughter of the late Viſcount S.

21. Mr. Robert Fearnley, of Leeds, attorney, to Miſs Milner, daughter of the Rev. James M. of Hunſlet.

At Pitsford, co. Northampton, Richard Clarke, eſq. of the 3d or Prince of Wales's Dragoon-guards, to Philippa, only daughter and heireſs of the late Rev. G. Tymms, of Dallington, near Northampton.

23. At Eaſingwold, Lieut. W. Ogleby Fraſer, R. N. and brother to the titular Lord Lovat, to Miſs Preſton.

25. At Simpſon, Bucks, Wm. Lowndes, eſq. of Whaddon-hall, in the ſame county, to Miſs Hanmer, daughter of the Rev. Graham H. of Simpſon.

At Bentworth, Hants, the Rev. Francis Filmer, rector of Crundale, Kent, ſon of Sir Edward F. bart. to Mary-Anna, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Henry Jackſon Cloſe, rector of Bentworth.

26. At Clifton, Richard Bentley, eſq. of Raymill cottage, Berks, to Maria, youngeſt daughter of the late and ſiſter of the preſent Sir James Hanham, bart. of Dean's-court, co. Dorſet.

John Fiſher Barker, eſq. of Birmingham, to Miſs Watſon; alſo, William Lardner, eſq. ſurgeon, of Birmingham, to Miſs Margaretta Watſon; daughters of William W. eſq. of Borough High-ſtr. Southwark.

At Eaſt Stonehouſe, Devon, Spelman Swaine, eſq. captain in the Royal Navy, to Sophia, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Charles Le Grice, of Bury, Suffolk.

27. At Bath, James Protheroe, eſq. of Briſtol, to Caroline, eldeſt daughter of Jas. Choppin, eſq. of the iſland of St. Vincent.

At Caſtle-Huntley, in Perthſhire, Lieut.-col. Inglis, of the Edinburgh Militia, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of the late Sir Philip Ainſlie, of Pilton.

Robert Awſiter, eſq. of Southall-green, to Miſs Crowther, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. of Iſlington.

28. At Exeter, Wintringham Loſcombe, eſq. captain in the 18th or Royal Iriſh Regiment of Foot, to Catherine, ſecond daughter of Robert Ruſſell, eſq. of Exeter.

Rev. T. W. Cogan, vicar of Eaſt Dean, Suſſex, to Miſs S. Parker, daughter of Henry P. eſq. of Stoke Newington.

At Hackney, Mr. John Auſtin, of Cornhill, ſtock-broker, to Mrs. Collier, widow of Wm. C. eſq. of Stoke Newington.

At Canterbury, Capt. Charles Sober, of the 1ſt Dragoon-guards, to Mrs. Bytheca, relict of the Rev. G. B. and daughter of Thomas Kemp, eſq. of Coneyborough, near Maidſtone, Kent.

30. Charles Faſſett Burnett, eſq. of Vauxhall, to Miſs Barons, only daughter of Denham B. eſq. of Clapham, Surrey.

*Sept.* .... Mr. Judſon, writing-maſter, to Miſs Cawdron, only daughter of Mr. C. of Enfield, ſheriff's officer.

Rev.

Rev. Francis-Thomas Hammond, rector of Wydford and South Mimms, to Miſs Maria Lovelace, of Quideham, Norfolk.

*Sept.* 1. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Hon. Capt. Herbert, ſon of the Earl of Caernarvon, to Miſs Head.

2. At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, the Rev. Mr. Steward, to Miſs Alderley.

3. Rev. J. T. Wilgreſs, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, to the eldeſt daughter of Wm. Scoones, eſq. of Tunbridge.

4. At Lennel-houſe, in Scotland, the Hon. Gilbert Elliot, eldeſt ſon of Lord Minto, to Mary, eldeſt daughter of Patrick Brydone, eſq.

5. Rev. John Hole, rector of Woolfordiſworthy and Broadwood-Kelly, Devon, to Sophia, ſecond daughter of the late Nathaniel Braſſey, eſq.

6. At Bath, P. Latouche, jun. eſq. to the Hon. Miſs C. Maude, daughter of the late Lord Hawarden.

8. At Melburn, co. Derby, Henry Walker, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Joſhua W. eſq. of Clinton, co. York, to the only daughter of Ed. Abney, eſq. of King's-Newton Derbyſh.

9. Ld. Marſham, to Miſs Pitt (ſee p. 869.)

10. At St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, Charles Pipon, eſq. of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Martha, third daughter of Sir John Dumareſq, of Jerſey.

11. At Finedon, co. Northampton, the Rev. Samuel Woodfield Paul, to Charlotte, ſecond daughter of John-Engliſh Dolben, eſq. and grand-daugh. of Sir Wm. D. bart.

12. At Sileby, co. Leiceſter, Hen. Overton Dawſon, eſq. ſon of W. D. eſq. of Iſlington, Middleſex, to Miſs Mariell Paris, daugh. of Wm. P. eſq. merchant, of Sileby.

13. Thomas Bowdler, eſq. of St. Boniface, in the Iſle of Wight, to Mrs. Trevenen, eldeſt daughter of John Farquharſon, eſq. and widow of Capt. T. who was killed in the moment of victory, while commanding a Ruſſian ſhip of the line, in the battle with the Swedes, 1791.

14. At the private chapel in Winchester houſe, Chelſea, Wm. Goiling, eſq. of Roehampton, to the Hon. Charlotte De Grey, ſecond daughter of Lord Walſingham.

15. Mr. Daniel Croſthwaite, of Kelwick, ſon of the Proprietor of the celebrated muſeum there, to Miſs Weſtray, of Hadley, Middleſex.

16. At Oulton, the Rev. Sam. Pitman, M. A. to Miſs Bell, ſole heireſs of the late Coulſon B. eſq. of Oulton-hall, Norfolk.

18. Thomas Savill, eſq. jun. of Coleman-ſtreet, to Miſs Savill, daughter of Wm. S. eſq. of Batterſea-riſe, Surrey.

20. At Oſweſtry, Salop, Henry Brooke, eſq. of the county of Donegal, in Ireland, to the eldeſt daughter of Mrs. Macartney Hume, of Liſſanoure caſtle, co. Antrim.

22. At Margate, Thomas Kynwood Bowyear, eſq. major of the Hereford Militia, to Miſs Le Geyt, of Canterbury.

23. At Claybrook, the Rev. Geo. Clarke, chaplain to the Royal Military Aſylum at Chelſea, to the only daughter of Thomas Dicey, eſq. of Claybrook-hall.

## Deaths.

1803. *Sept.* 3. POMARRE, formerly Otoo, the celebrated Chief of Otaheite. He and two of his men had got into a canoe, and were paddling towards an Engliſh ſhip, the Dart, then about to leave the iſland, and had nearly reached the veſſel, when the chief felt a ſudden pain in his back, which occaſioned him to raiſe himſelf up with a jerk, and put his hand to the part where he felt the pain. He had no ſooner done this, than he fell with his face towards the bottom of the canoe, and his hands over the ſides of it; the paddle dropt from him, and he died inſtantly, without uttering a word. In the year 1796 he transferred his government and name to his ſon, then about 17 years old, who, agreeably to the cuſtom of Otaheite, aſſumed the name of Otoo; and, ſince the death of his father, has taken that of Pomarre.

1805. *Oct.* . . . At Cleve, near Briſtol, aged 73, Mrs. Anne Battiſcombe.

*Oct.* 31. At Valenciennes, where he was detained as a priſoner of war, aged 47, Mr. Everhard Greenhead, formerly of Chelſea.

*Nov.* 22. Suddenly, of apoplexy, as he was walking in Fleet-ſtreet, aged 50, Captain Joſeph Turner, a maſter and commander of the Royal Navy.

*Dec.* 16. At Goory, in the Eaſt Indies, aged 32, Capt. Robert-William Davis, of 2d Battalion 9th Reg. of Native Infantry.

1806. *Feb.* . . . At Kentiſh-town, Middleſex, Mrs. Ghrimes, widow, formerly of Totenham court-road.

*Feb.* 4. On his paſſage from India, the Hon. Col. Carleton, of the 25th Light Dragoons, eldeſt ſon of Lord Dorcheſter.

*March* 18. At Clophill, co. Bedford, aged 74, John Dilly, eſq. high ſheriff of that county in 178 . . . He was brother to the two eminent bookſellers, Edward and Charles Dilly, of the Poultry.

*April* 4. Aged 72, Benjamin Bell, eſq. ſurgeon in Edinburgh, and author of ſeveral valuable works in ſurgery.

*June* 9. At Water valley, in Jamaica, Tho. Naſmyth, eſq. M.D. of Rhodes-hall.

25. On his eſtate, Whitehall, Clarendon, Jamaica, George Napier, eſq. one of the oldeſt reſidents in the pariſh of Clarendon.

*July* 1. At Bridgetown, Barbados, after ſix hours illneſs, in his 28th year, Charles Ames, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late Mr. A. of Colcheſter, Eſſex.

4. On his paſſage from Jamaica, in the prime of life, Mr. Micah Langdon, only ſon of Mrs. L. of Culver-ſtreet, Briſtol.

17. At the Bahama iſlands, in conſe-

quence

quence of the wounds he received in a duel with Mr. Conrade Coakley, who alſo fell in the rencounter, Mr. Powell, ſurgeon of his Majeſty's brig Port Mahon.

19. At Iſlington, in his 42d year, Mr. John Biggerſtaff, many years joint veſtry-clerk of that pariſh with his father, whoſe death we have recorded in vol. LXXIV. p. 1252; and who has ſince been thus honourably noticed on a tablet of white marble in the chancel of Iſlington church:

"To the memory of
Mr. JOHN BIGGERSTAFF, Sen.
late Veſtry Clerk of this Pariſh;
who died the 29th of Dec^r. 1804,
in the 73d year of his age;
after ſerving his office with great
integrity and ability upwards of 37 years,
ſo truly eſteemed and ſo ſincerely lamented
by the Pariſhioners, that they voted
unanimouſly, on Eaſter Tueſday 1805,
for the erection of this tablet."

The ſon was, on the above-named Eaſter Tueſday, unanimouſly elected to ſucceed his father in the full enjoyment of the office; and has died literally overwhelmed with the mental anxiety and bodily fatigue attendant on the various concerns in which he was engaged. He had been ſeveral years, with unſullied integrity, a money-receiver in Smithfield market; but had lately reſigned that employ. He had alſo a conſiderable concern in a manufacture as a wheelwright, into which he was led through his marriage with a very worthy woman, whoſe father had been long in that buſineſs. He has left four ſons and one daughter; and it is hoped they are left in comfortable circumſtances.

25. Aged 84, Mrs. Jane Caygill, relict of the late Mr. Jn. C. of Shay, near Halifax, and daughter of William Selwin, eſq. formerly receiver-general of London and Middleſex. By her death a conſiderable property at Down-hall in Eſſex, and other places, devolves to her only daughter, Lady Ibbetſon, relict of the late Sir Jas. I. bart.

28. At Barbados, aged 50, on the day which had been appointed for the ſwearing him in as preſident and commander in chief of that iſland, the Hon. Jn. Ince, a faithful, indefatigable, and zealous officer of that colonial government, and a valuable member of the community. His death was occaſioned by an accident of a Negro driving a horſe furiouſly (a practice which it is wonderful has not been more frequently attended with like fatal effects) againſt him 14 days before, juſt as he had mounted his own, from which he was precipitated, and received ſuch a contuſion generally throughout his frame as, although at the moment it did not appear to be attended with any alarming conſequences, has thus cut off one of the beſt ornaments of his country, at the very moment he was, for a ſecond time, about to enter upon the duties of one of its moſt important offices.

31. In the convent of Barbadinas, at Liſbon, of a decline, Mr. Vincent Lunardi, the celebrated aëronaut.

*Aug.* . . . . At Hawick, in Scotland, in his 84th year, Mr. James Inglis, ſchool and poſt-maſter there.

At Hamilton, Quarter-maſter Jn. Dounie, of 5th Battalion Royal Artillery.

At South Shields, Mrs. Mary Marſhall; and, in the ſame evening, her huſband, Mr. John Marſhall.

Aged 66, the Rev. John Hutton, vicar of Burton in Kendal, Weſtmoreland, formerly fellow and tutor of St. John's college, Cambridge, and moderator and Univerſity taxer in 1789; B. A. 1763, M. A. 1766, S. T. B. 1774.

Rev. William Windſor Fitz-Thomas, rector of Arrow and Beaudeſert, Warwickſhire. He was of Trinity-hall, Cambridge; LL. B. 1774.

In his 43d year, the Rev. John Weatherhead, curate of Hurſtmonceux, Suſſex, and late of St. John's college, Cambr.

At Neath, John Bevan, eſq. late captain in the 4th (or King's own) Infantry, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Glamorgan.

Mr. Tho. Swailes, a reſpectable farmer, of Rufforth, co. York. While walking ſlowly in that town, three of his horſes, which had been let looſe from his own waggon, galloped off, and the traces of two of them caught him about the middle, when he fell violently backward on the ſtones, and fractured his ſkull, of which he languiſhed only two hours.

Mrs. Roberts, of Brighton-place; who, from a very ſmall beginning, amaſſed a property of 12,000l.

At Spilſby, co. Lincoln, in conſequence of going into the water in a ſtate of perſpiration, aged 15, a ſon of Mr. Bryon.

Found dead in the road, near to his cloſe-gate, Mr. Dawſon, a reputable farmer, of Flintham, co. Lincoln. He had been to fetch a horſe, from which he is ſuppoſed to have received a kick, which occaſioned his death.

Mrs. Whitehead, wife of Mr. W. ſurgeon, of Mountſorell, co. Leiceſter.

At Ullerthorpe, co. Leiceſter, aged 79, Wm. Liggins, ſhepherd to Jn. Goodacre, eſq. in which occupation and family he had been employed 56 years. He had frequently expreſſed a deſire that he might not live any longer than he could work; and he obtained his deſire, for he died in the field. Falling ſuddenly upon his hands, and telling a fellow-labourer, who was aſſiſting him to pen the ſheep, that he could not go any farther, he died in 2 or 3 minutes.

Aged

Aged 9 years, the ſon of Mr. Saxton, of Briſcot, Suffolk, who has a very extenſive mill near his houſe. Riſing from dinner, he ran towards the water-wheel, and, going too near, the cogs caught the ſkirts of his coat, and he was cruſhed to death.

At the houſe of J. Turcin, eſq. at Taunton, his ſon, aged about 17, had fired off one of the barrels of a double-barrel gun; after which, he returned, and, thoughtleſs of the other being loaded, it accidentally went off, and lodged the contents in the arm and ſide of an affectionate ſiſter, aged about 19, of which ſhe languiſhed about 24 hours, and then expired.

Off Hythe, in his 16th year, Mr. William Pitts, midſhipman; belonging to His Majeſty's ſhip Pomone, and ſon of Lieut.-Col. Pitts, of the Bridlington Volunteers, now Collector of the Cuſtoms at Whitby. This young gentleman having been diſpatched from the ſhip with a maſter's mate and ſix ſeamen, to procure a ſupply of water, a ſudden ſquall of wind upſet the boat, and the whole number periſhed, notwithſtanding the exertions of ſome fiſhermen. He was nephew to J. Staniforth, eſq. M. P. for Hull.

At Colebrook, by the kick of a horſe, Mr. Davidſon. It appeared in evidence, that the deceaſed, who reſided at Toulney, a village not far from where the accident happened, had gone from home in a chaiſe, with his lady and three children, to dine with a friend, about ſix miles off. On their return in the evening, he alighted near Colebrook, to alter the curb, and whilſt in the act of doing ſo, he was kicked by a led horſe in the lower part of the ſtomach, which cauſed almoſt inſtant death. It did not appear that the ſervant who had the led horſe was by any means culpable, he having ſlackened his pace from a trot to a walk, whilſt paſſing the vehicle of the deceaſed.

Mr. George Smith, publican, near Trinity church, Cambridge. Having formerly been a waggoner, he was carried to the grave, agreeably to his requeſt, by 6 waggoners, dreſſed in their ſmock-frocks.

Suddenly, in a fit, a man named Beney, a higgler, of Battle, Suſſex.

Miſs Frances Murray, of Briſtol.

In George-ſtreet, Blackfriers-road, Mr. W. B. Morris, of the Legacy Duty-office, Somerſet-place. He was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired in two hours, leaving a wife and five children.

In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, after a few days illneſs, Miſs A. H. Buchanan.

*Aug.* 3. Aged 69, Ebenezer Davidſon, eſq. of Vauxhall-road, Surrey.

6. At Slawſton, aged 76, Mr. William Hodgkin, a reſpectable grazier. It appears, by authentic records, that the family of *Hodgkin* hath lived in Slawſton ever ſince 12 Henry VIII. (ſee Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, vol. II. p. 790); and, farther, the regiſter of that pariſh has an entry of the ſame family in the year 1559, when it firſt commences; and the name and ſame family is continued to 1806, in as regular a way as regiſters generally are.

Burnt to death, in conſequence of her cloaths taking fire by ſitting too near it, aged 6 years, a daughter of ——— North, of Mill-lane, Coventry.

Scalded to death, by falling into a copper of boiling water, aged 8 years, a ſon of Robert Swan, eſq. of Morton, near Gainſborough, co. Lincoln.

Drowned, while endeavouring to moor his father's boat, aged 9 years, a ſon of ——— Templeman, a waterman at Arundel-ſtairs, Strand.

7. Drowned, while bathing in the river Kennet, aged 19, Joſeph, ſon of the Rev. James Bicheno, of Newbury, Berks.

8. At Strangford, in the North of Ireland, after a few days illneſs, Mrs. Auchinleck, relict of John A. eſq.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Smith, the Delphic oracle of Wapping. She was ſo celebrated in the occult ſcience, that ſhe had a conſtant levee of votaries from all parts of the metropolis. The ſeamen were particularly fond of her predictions, as ſhe always promiſed them proſperous voyages and conſtant ſweethearts.

9. At Crakemarſh, Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Trever W. eſq.

In his 50th year, in conſequence of a fall from his gig in returning to his ſeat at Wymbury, much reſpected and regretted, Thomas Lockyer, eſq. an opulent merchant, of Plymouth.

At Woolwich, in Kent, aged 38, leaving five ſmall children, Mrs. Dale, wife of Mr. George D. bookſeller there.

10. Near Stayley-bridge, co. Lancaſter, in his 35th year, the Rev. John Kenworthy, curate of that place. He was B. A. of Trinity college, 1794.

Mrs. Peet, of Edwalton, Notts, returning from Nottingham market the preceding evening, a drunken monſter riding furiouſly along the road, literally drove his horſe over her; by which her head was cruſhed in ſuch a dreadful manner as to occaſion her death the next day.

At Salzburgh, in his 68th year, John-Michael Haydn, the worthy brother of the Author of "The Creation," "The Four Seaſons," &c. His works are maſter-pieces of church-muſick.

11. Drowned, while bathing in the Thames, near Batterſea, aged about 18, a ſon of Mr. Ivers, of Oxford-ſtreet.

12. On-board the Duke of Kent packet, on his paſſage to England, and in the 39th year of his age, James Watſon, eſq. of the iſland

iſland of Antigua; whoſe amiable manners and integrity rendered him a valuable and much-reſpected member of ſociety.

On the coaſt of Tin or, Capt. Alexander Law, of the ſhip Greenwich.

At Frog-mill, whither he was conveyed ſpeechleſs, after being thrown from his horſe, Mr. John Hathaway, a reſpectable farmer, of Lower Swell, near Stoe, leaving a wife and 12 children.

13. Drowned in a mill-ſtream, aged about 7, Thomas, ſon of Mr. T. Cooper, clothier, of King's Stanley, co. Glouc.

In her 27th year, of a broken heart, leaving an infant ſon, Hannah, daughter of Mr. Wm. Wright, a conſiderable blackſmith at Wereham, near Stoke-Ferry, co. Norfolk. Her death is recorded as a warning to the fair ſex againſt the allurements and deceits of young men.

Miſs C. Pye, daughter of Mr. Samuel P. attorney, of Norwich.

14. At Spilſby, co. Lincoln, far advanced in years, Mrs. Elizabeth Madens.

At Doncaſter, co. York, Mr. Stevenſon, coach-maker.

At Bury, aged 74, Mrs. Forlow, relict of the late Samuel F. eſq.

Aged 60, the Rev. Mr. Ewen, of Raydon, near Southwold.

15. At Shelford, co. Cambridge, Mrs. Louiſa Wale, wife of Charles W. eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the 67th Foot.

Mr. Wallin, cooper, in the Market-place, Leiceſter.

16. Mr. Thomas Wheatley, late of the Black Lion inn, Belgrave-gate, Leiceſter.

Of a decline, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. of Little Bowden, and daughter of Mr. Hawkes, of Lutterworth.

Aged 37, Mrs. Maddock, wife of Mr. M. gardener, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

17. James Jackſon, M. D. lately one of the phyſicians of the Manchester infirmary.

In his 52d year, Mr. Fortunatus Hagley, late of Briſtol.

18. At the Hot wells, Briſtol, of a decline, Miſs Sophia Murray, late of Glaſneven, near Dublin.

At Ringwood, co. Hants, one hour after being delivered of twins, Mrs. Le Prince, wife of the Rev. John-Leonard Le P.

At Newmarket, aged 77, Mrs. Micklethwait, relict of the late John M. eſq. of Beeſton, Norfolk.

A fine boy, 18 months old, the ſon of a Mr. Fletcher, of Gateſhead, having been put to bed, a candle was left burning on the floor, which, by ſome accident, ſoon afterwards caught the bed-cloaths, and the infant was burnt to death.

Almoſt ſuddenly, as he was about to bathe in the Humber, into which he had walked up to his middle, aged 17, Thomas, ſon of Mr. Joyes, harbour-maſter of Hull, a fine young man.

At Hackney, after a painful and lingering illneſs, the wife of Wm. Hardy, eſq.

At Mr. Joſeph Hall's, at Briſtol, Miſs Randall, daugh. of Mr. R. of Cambridge.

At her father's houſe, in St. James's-ſquare, Briſtol, of a decline, in her 15th year, Miſs Viſgar, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Harman V. merchant.

At his lodgings at Walham-green, Capt. Cæſar Hawkins, ſon of Charles H. eſq. ſerjeant-ſurgeon to his Majeſty, and the oldeſt captain in the 8th Light Dragoons.

19. In Church-lane, Chelſea, aged 31, Mrs. Mary Brooks, wife of R. B. eſq. of Glaſs houſe-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.

At Dent, co. York, in her 85th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Hodgſon, mother of Mr. H. bookſeller, of Wimpole-ſtreet.

20. Rev. John Weddred, vicar of St. John the Baptiſt, in Peterborough, and minor canon of that cathedral, both of which are in the gift of the Biſhop of the dioceſe. He was alſo a magiſtrate for the ſoke of Peterborough. He was of Trinity coll. Cambridge, S.T.P. 1797, and had been vicar of Northborough near Peterborough.

At Windſor, Miſs Buſby, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. B. one of the canons of the cathedral there.

21. At her country-ſeat at Houſſeje, 12 leagues from Paris, the wife of the celebrated Marſhal Augereau.

In his 75th year, James Smith, eſq. of Clock-houſe, Peckham, Surrey.

In his 71ſt year, the Rev. Thomas Greaves, rector of Broughton-Aſtley, co. Leiceſter, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county; a tender huſband, kind father, good maſter, an upright magiſtrate, and much regretted.

In Digges-ſtreet, Dublin, aged 77, without any previous pain or illneſs, Ambroſe Smith, eſq. father of the Iriſh Bar.

22. At his houſe in Pentonville, aged 66, William Elgin, eſq.

After a long illneſs, Mrs. Merry, wife of Dr. M. of Bath.

At Silk-Willoughby, near Sleaford, Mr. Joſeph Clifton, grazier and maltſter.

Suddenly, on the race-ground at York, Mr. William Hutchinſon, a reſpectable merchant-tailor of that city.

23. At Worthing, Suſſex, of a fit of apoplexy, in his 54th year, being born in 1752, the Hon. William Henry Bouverie, of Betchworth-houſe, Surrey, ſecond ſon of Jacob late Earl of Radnor, brother of the preſent Earl, and in the laſt Parliament repreſentative for the city of Saliſbury. He was a gentleman eminently diſtinguiſhed by the poliſhed elegance of his manners, the urbanity of his diſpoſition, and his literary acquirements. There were few ſubjects on which he was not intimately well informed; nor on which he could not diſcourſe in a manner the moſt

intereſting

intereſting and inſtructive: ſo that his ſociety was much courted, particularly by men of ſcience. The depth and ſoundneſs of his judgment, and the extent of his knowledge, attracted their admiration and reſpect; while the goodneſs of his heart ſecured their eſteem and reverence. Among other ſciences he was particularly attached to the ſtudy of Medicine, and lived in conſtant habits of the moſt friendly intimacy and aſſociation with ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters in that profeſſion, particularly the celebrated Dr. Moſeley, in whom he placed great confidence, and for whom he always expreſſed the ſincereſt regard. As a Politician, he was firmly and honeſtly attached to the Whig intereſt, not from the ſelfiſh view of perſonal aggrandiſement or advantage, but on the ſound, liberal, and conſiſtent principles of integrity and conviction. Long will his friends, and all who had the honour of an acquaintance with him, ſeverely feel, and deeply lament his loſs. Mr. Bouverie had for ſome years laboured under infirm health; but in the evening preceding his death was obſerved to have been in better ſpirits than uſual: he retired to his bed-chamber at an early hour, and was found dead the next morning, half undreſſed, having apparently expired without a ſtruggle. Mr. B. was a member of Univerſity College, Oxford; and married 1777, the Lady Bridget Douglas, daughter of James late Earl of Morton (and ſiſter of the preſent Earl), by whom he had iſſue a ſon, now a Captain in the Army, and three daughters, who, having been educated under the immediate eye of a moſt affectionate father, and with the brighteſt example before them of every conjugal and maternal excellence in their truly amiable mother, are deſervedly ranked among the moſt elegant and accompliſhed young ladies in England.

At Sandwich, in Kent, aged 55 years and 3 days, of a general decay, probably brought on by too cloſe and unremitting application to his profeſſion, Joſeph Solly, eſq. a very intelligent and much-eſteemed attorney at law, of that town. In our laſt volume, p. 778, we announced the death of his mother, at a very advanced age. His remains were interred, on the 28th, in the family-vault in the church of St. Peter, Sandwich.

In a fit of apoplexy, while he was fighting, —— Ruſhton, of Bennington, Notts.

After a long and ſevere illneſs, Edward Daniell, eſq. of Brompton-grove, Middlx.

Suddenly, at his houſe in Great Tichfield-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, Mr. George Dubourg, profeſſor of geography, the French language, &c.; leaving a wife and 6 childr.

24. At Cheam, Surrey, in his 31ſt year, Rev. Jonathan Payne, miniſter of Dartmouth chapel, Blackheath, Kent, and afternoon lecturer of St. Anne, Black-friers.

After a lingering illneſs, in his 29th year, Mr. Keppel Hodſon, ſon of Mr. H. printer, of Cambridge.

At his houſe in Ruſſell-ſtreet, Dublin, in the prime of life, Joſeph-Samuel Hume, eſq. brother to William-Hoare H. eſq. M.P. for the county of Wicklow. On opening his body, it was diſcovered that his death was cauſed by a quantity of extravaſated blood having found a way into the lungs.

25. Mrs. Jones, relict of the late Rev. J. J. vicar of Keynſham, Wilts.

After a long illneſs, in his 47th year, Mr. John Gregory, many years the able, worthy, and independent Editor of the Leiceſter Journal (as his father, by whom it was begun, had been before him). From a cloſe and unremitting attention to buſineſs, and great diffidence of manners, he had acquired the habits of a recluſe; but few men poſſeſſed more general information, or mental acquirements. He diſcharged the ſeveral relations of life with the ſtricteſt integrity and honour; and departed deſervedly lamented by his friends and relatives, and by all who knew him.

26. After a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Deverell, relict of John D. eſq. of Cliſton.

Mr. Whittel, one of his Majeſty's cooks, who has left upwards of 12,000l. in property, without any relative to inherit it.

At Carisbrook caſtle, Iſle of Wight, in his 14th year, the Hon. Charles Powlett Orde Powlett, youngeſt ſon of Lord Bolton.

Aged 93, John Lyon, many years ſexton of the pariſh of St. John at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Saywell Jenkinſon, of Huntingdon, bookſeller. He had ſpent the day feſtively with ſome friends who were commemorating the eſtabliſhment of a book-club in that town, and is ſuppoſed to have died in an apoplectic fit, ſoon after going to bed.

At his houſe near Emanuel college, in Cambridge, aged 72, the Rev. Jas. Goodwin, vicar of Leweſden, co. Northampton, and formerly fellow of King's college, in whoſe patronage the living is; B.A. 1756, M.A. 1759.

Mrs. Curling, wife of Daniel C. eſq. of Taviſtock-place, Ruſſel-ſquare.

In Bridge-ſtreet, Black-friers, aged 69, Mrs. Anne Fountain.

27. At Moorgate, near Rotherham in Yorkſhire, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe on the preceding day, the Rev. John Holden, ſenior fellow and tutor of Sidney Suſſex college, Cambridge; formerly deputy-chaplain to the military hoſpital at Chelſea. He entered Cambridge as a ſtudent in 1760, and ſoon obtained a ſcholarſhip by his aſſiduity. In 1784, he took a very diſtinguiſhing degree of A. B. in the Senate-houſe, being ſecond

ſecond *Wrangler* and ſecond *Smith's prize-man*, of that year: and regularly proceeded A. M. in 1787, and S. T. B. in 1794. In 1797, he was nominated *Scrutator*, conjointly with the Rev. William Wood, of St. John's college. He was, alſo, an honorary preacher at St. Mary's, and one of the twelve Whitehall preachers from Cambridge appointed by the Biſhop of London. Mr. Holden's family connexions are above mediocrity.—To quick natural abilities and a remarkably generous ſpirit, Mr. H. ſedulouſly united the advantages of great acquirements, in *belles lettres*, ſcience and theology. His eſſays, preſerved in MS. in the College library, diſplay vivid imagination and ſound diſcriminating judgment. His ſermons, compoſed in maturer years, were nervous, perſpicuous, impreſſive, orthodox. His various lectures evinced extenſive reading, ſtudy, and taſte. His converſation proved him the accompliſhed ſcholar, his manners the poliſhed gentleman. His honeſty and honour were irreproachable and high. His general conduct was truly exemplary; for his virtues were chaſtened and elevated by Chriſtianity. His talents were ſplendid, and his feelings benevolent; his hand was open and liberal. With a mind impregnated by genius and ardent in ſearch of knowledge, Mr. H. in his youth viſited the better part of Europe, and returned to his own land improved; having joined an acquaintance with the living tongues to his Greek and Latin attainments. In private and in public, he was ever found the affectionate relation, the faithful friend, the loyal ſubject, the conſtitutional patriot; whilſt, as a tutor, he was moſt attentive to the calls of duty, firm, impartial, and indulgent.

After much illneſs, Mrs. Anne Sowerby, relict of Rt. S. eſq. of Charlton, Kent.

Aged 52, Mrs. Hood, widow of the late John H. eſq. of Newington-green.

At Jerſey, in his 95th year, ſtill poſſeſſing his faculties in a very eminent degree, Charles Lempriere, eſq. of Rozel, many years chief magiſtrate of that iſland.

28. At Hadlow down, Suſſex, the wife of Nicholas Nixon, eſq. warden of the Fleet.

At Clifton, in his 16th year, Alexander, ſon of the late William Urquhart, eſq. of Craigſton, in Scotland.

In his 22d year, at his uncle's, the Rev. Dr. Martin, at Eaſt Church, Kent, David Martin, M.D. He was an excellent ſcholar; and had juſt completed his claſſical and medical ſtudies at Edinburgh, where he had paſſed through his different examinations with great applauſe.

At Strachur park, in Scotland, General John Campbell, colonel of the 57th Foot.

At her houſe in George's-ſquare, Edinburgh, Mrs. Carre, relict of the late John C. eſq. of Caverſe, and ſiſter to the late Sir John Riddell, of Riddell.

29. After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Munday, wife of Joſeph Munday, eſq. of Cheyne Walk, Chelſea. In the preſence of her friends ſhe anxiouſly contended with her temporary pangs of anguiſh, "ſmiling through her tears;" to give their ſympathies eaſe, ſhe often checked her own expreſſions of ſuffering; and would liſten with ſilence and apparent compoſure to their general converſation on caſual topics; at times, when ſhe could only have ſpoken with a ſigh or a ſtifled groan. Her left-hand knew not the charitable deeds of her right: that ſhe felt for diſtreſs, and relieved it, many a poor family, *now* with tears can acknowledge. The ſecret acts of her *mercy* have been ſtayed: and, *now* that the ſtream has ceaſed to flow, we may trace its deep channel to the ſource.

Mrs. Cumberlege, wife of Capt. Nathaniel C. in the E. India Company's ſervice.

At Church-court, near Blackburn, co. Lancaſter, the wife of Robert Peel, eſq.

At Cheltenham, Giles Rooke, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the Hon. Mr. Juſtice R.

At the Counteſs-dowager of Errol's, in Queen-ſtr. Edinburgh, Lady Frances Hay, 7th daugh. of the late James Earl of Errol.

30. Suddenly, in a fit, after eating a hearty ſupper, in his 76th year, Mr. W. Bean, upwards of 40 years pariſh-clerk of Wivelsfield, co. Suſſex.

At Empingham, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 20, Mr. Wm. Redmile, ſon of Mr. R. blackſmith. He appeared in perfect health and ſpirits, and was aſſiſting in the corn-field, when he ſuddenly fell, and never ſpoke afterwards.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Hoyte, ſurgeon, of Newfoundland-ſtreet, Briſtol.

In Frances-ſtreet, Totenham-court-road, John Deffell, eſq.

31. In the prime of life, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Samuel Pugh, brother of Mr. John P. banker, of Briſtol.

Aged 46, Mrs. Wadham, wife of Mr. John W. of the Queen's Parade, Briſtol.

At his brother's houſe at Dunholme, aged 45, Mr. John Walker, of Oſgodby.

At Buxton, in his 59th year, John Atkinſon Blanchard, eſq. formerly captain of the York and Rockingham E. Indiamen.

Mr. John Wall, chemiſt and druggiſt, in Queen-ſtreet, Durham.

Dropped down in a fit, while cutting a cabbage in his garden, and inſtantly expired, Mr. Sawyers, watch-maker, of Lewes.

At Blackheath, in Kent, aged 23, Mrs. Anna-Maria Corrall, wife of Edward C. eſq. captain in the Eaſt London Militia.

At Perth, in an advanced age, Mrs. Arnot, relict of the late Rev. Wm. A. miniſter of the Aſſociate Congregation at Kennoway, in Fifeſhire; a lady whoſe exemplary

plary piety had gained her univerſal eſteem. During a very long and ſevere affliction ſhe diſplayed the moſt cheerful reſignation, which ſhe maintained to her lateſt hour.

LATELY. *Murdered*, under the mock pretext of a military trial, M. Palm, a reſpectable bookſeller, of Nuremberg, formerly an Imperial town, and under the ſpecial protection of Pruſſia (ſee p. 866). He has left a wife and five children.

At Pontefract, in Yorkſhire, the Rev. James Bindloſs, M. A. of Queen's college, Oxford, and maſter of the King's ſchool at Pontefract.

At Eaſt Harſley, the Rev. J. Steele, curate thereof, and maſter of the grammar-ſchool there.

At Fleet, co. Lincoln, the Rev. J. Aſhley, rector of that pariſh.

At Petworth, the Rev. Thomas Vernon, rector of Sutton, Suſſex, and of Penſelwood, Somerſet, both in the gift of the Earl of Egremont.

In his 73d year, the Rev. John Phelps, rector of Chriſton, near Axbridge, Somerſet, in the gift of Sir John Smith, lord of the manor, and many years curate of Hutton, in the ſame county.

*Sept.* . . . . At Durſley, co. Glouceſter, aged 84, John Venn, a pauper in the workhouſe belonging to that pariſh, who hanged himſelf to the ſpan-beam in his bed-chamber. He was one of the ſix marines ſelected to ſhoot Admiral Byng, in 1757; and had been often heard to ſay, he was ſure his ball killed him.

In Norfolk, in conſequence of the accident which recently happened to him (a fall from his horſe), Sir Jacob-Henry Aſtley, bart. M. P. for that county. He was third ſon of the late Sir Jacob by his firſt wife, daughter of Sir Francis Blake Delaval.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, in her 62d year, Suſannah-Maria, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Barnwell, of Caius-college, Cambridge.

At Old Windſor, Berks, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Warrington, vicar of that place.

At his lodgings in Great Ormond-ſtreet, Capt. James Colnett, of the Royal Navy, late commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Glatton, and Author of a Voyage to the South Atlantic and round Cape Horn, into the Pacific Ocean, publiſhed in 1798, in 4to. Aged 50, Mrs. James, of Hatton-garden.

*Sept.* 1. At his houſe at Chelſea, aged 80, Edward Nairne, eſq. F. R. S. formerly optician to his Majeſty, in Cornhill, Lond.

2. In a very advanced age, Mr. Stageldoir, formerly, and for many years, property-man of Drury-lane Theatre.

3. In her 20th year, Miſs Caroline Brutton, fifth daughter of the late George B. eſq. of Ivy-bridge, Devon.

At Clifton, Mrs. Berkeley, wife of Robert B. eſq. of Spetchley, co. Worceſter.

4. Mr. Henry Toten, of Chancery-lane, law-ſtationer. Returning to London from a pedeſtrian excurſion through Kent, he ſuddenly fell, in an apoplectic fit, near the village of Newnham, near Feverſham, and immediately expired.

5. At Cheltenham, aged 55, Clement Archer, M. D. huſband of Lady Clonbrooke, niece to Lord Norbury. No gentleman ſtood higher in the profeſſion, or in private life was more reſpected and regarded. He was joint ſtate-ſurgeon in Ireland with Surg. Hume, father to Dr. H. of Groſvenor-ſtreet, now ſole ſtate-ſurgeon.

6. In his 49th year, of an apoplectic fit, while attending a patient, Mr. John Winter, ſurgeon and apothecary at Midhurſt, Suſſex. He had been in an ill ſtate of health for the laſt two years. His profeſſional abilities were far above mediocrity; and the unremitting attention he ever paid procured him a very large ſhare of buſineſs.

In conſequence of mental derangement, Mr. Burton, currier and leather-cutter, of Liſle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare, hung himſelf to a beam in his work-ſhop, leaving a wife and 7 children.

7. At his lodgings on Walcot parade, Bath, in his 20th year, Cornwallis Bowen, eſq. lieutenant of the 78th Foot, and ſon of Major B. of the 2d Royal Veteran Batt.

8. At Richmond, Surrey, advanced in age, the Rev. William Aſſleck, rector of North Luffenham, co. Rutland, and vicar of Potton, co. Bedford. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B. A. 1736; M. A. 1740; S. T. B. 1747.

9. At the Hot wells, Briſtol, Mr. Joſhua Gilpin, only ſon of the Rev. Mr. G. vicar of Rockwardine, Salop.

In Ruſſell-place, Fitzroy-ſquare, aged 44, of a diſorder in his liver, Lachlan Mac Lachlan, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 10th Foot. He was nephew to Dr. M. M. D. who died and was buried at St. George's in the Eaſt, and to Mrs. Campbell, who died at Enfield Nov. 25, 1801, aged 88.

Suddenly, in conſequence of an apoplectic fit, aged 61, John Lloyd, eſq. of Berth-hall, co. Denbigh, chief juſtice of the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Denbigh, and a King's counſel. His eminence as a lawyer was only ſurpaſſed by his virtues as a man; the independence of his mind was only exceeded by the urbanity of his diſpoſition. He was the intimate friend of the late venerable and much-lamented Lord Thurlow, who, as will appear hereafter, ſurvived him but three days. Mr. L. had lately returned from the circuit; and during the whole courſe of his tour, and when he left Cardigan, the laſt town in rotation, he appeared in perfect health, and in that ſtate arrived at his town-houſe, where he was taken ill, and expired as above ſtated.

10. At

10. At Edinburgh, Wm. Dundas, eſq. ſecond ſon of Lieut.-gen. Francis D.

11. In the evening, ſuddenly, of an apoplectic ſtroke, with which he was ſeized a few hours before, while in the act of devotion, and aged 67, Mr. Berry Bridge, of Liverpool, many years a confidential clerk in the houſe of Meſſieurs Carſon, Parry, and Co.

At the Fort, Briſtol, Miſs Biddulph, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. T. T. B. miniſter of St. James's, in that city, and chaplain to Lady Bagot.

11. At his rectorial-houſe at St. Mary-at-Hill, London, aged about 63, the Rev. John Brand, M. A. rector of the united pariſhes of St. Mary-Hill and St. Andrew Hubbard, in the city of London, and reſident ſecretary of the Society of Antiquaries. He was a native of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne; and, Oct. 6, 1774 (being at that time B.A. of Lincoln college, Oxford), he was preſented, by Matthew Ridley, eſq. of Heaton (patron *pro hâc vice*), to the curacy of Cramlington, a chapel of eaſe to St. Nicholas at Newcaſtle, from which it is diſtant about 8 miles. While a Bachelor of Arts at the Univerſity he publiſhed a very pretty poem on "Illicit Love, 1775," 8vo, ſuppoſed to be written among the ruins of Godſtow nunnery. He was admitted F. S. A. in 1777; and publiſhed in that year his "Obſervations on Popular Antiquities, including the whole of Mr. Bourne's *Antiquitates Vulgares*, with Addenda to every Chapter of that Work; as alſo an Appendix, containing ſuch Articles on the Subject as have been omitted by that Author," 8vo, dated from Weſtgate-ſtreet, Tyne, 1776. For an enlarged edition of this book he had long been collecting materials. After he took orders, he was admitted into the family of the late Duke of Northumberland, at Nörthumberland-houſe, by whom he was preſented* to the rectory of St. Mary-at-Hill, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Griffith, 1784; in which year he was alſo elected ſecretary to the Society of Antiquaries, on the death of Dr. Morell. In 1789 he publiſhed "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Town and County of the Town of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne," 2 vols. 4to, embelliſhed with views of the public buildings, engraved by Fittler, at an expence of 500l. "This is a ſplendid work, and Mr. Brand ſpared no pains in amaſſing his materials, and has preſerved the hiſtorical detail with uninterrupted exactneſs. The low price at which this work has been ſince ſold is ſuppoſed to be owing to the great number of copies which were printed, and to the death of the bookſeller at whoſe expence it was publiſhed; the whole impreſſion was ſold, on the latter occaſion, at a very low price, which has probably cauſed a valuable book to be ſlightly regarded." New Catalogue of Engliſh Living Authors, p. 304. The compiler of that Catalogue aſcribes to him an hiſtorical Eſſay on the Principles of Political Aſſociations in a State (with an application of thoſe principles), 1796, 8vo, a pamphlet; and another, "A Defence of the Pamphlet aſcribed to J. Reeves, Eſq. and intituled Thoughts on the Engliſh Government," 8vo. But theſe, and all others in the *political* line, were (as we ſtated in vol. LXIV. p. 241) the work of another clergyman, B. A. in the Univerſity of Cambridge. The compiler before-mentioned celebrates Mr. B.'s "degree of learning and extent of enquiry, which, in a nobler field of hiſtorical reſearch, might have crowned his labours with more than common approbation." He was twice troubled for non-reſidence, having let his excellent parſonage; but performed all the parochial duties with the moſt exemplary punctuality, being regular in his attendance on duty weekly, as well as on Sundays, walking from Somerſet-place for that purpoſe. Since the late regulations, however, reſpecting reſidence, Mr. Brand, who before that period lived entirely in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries, at Somerſet-place, had been in the conſtant habit of ſleeping at the rectory. He always took much exerciſe; and, on the day before his death, had a long ramble with two much-valued friends; with whom he parted in the evening, apparently in perfect health. He roſe next morning about 7 o'clock, his uſual hour, and went into his ſtudy, where his female ſervant took him an egg, which he uſually ate before he went to Somerſet-place. She afterwards went into an adjoining room, as ſhe had been accuſtomed, and to which he generally came, after having eaten his egg, to have his coat bruſhed, or his ſhoes tied. She waited a conſiderable time, and at laſt went into his ſtudy, where ſhe diſcovered him lying on the floor lifeleſs, with a wound in his head, which he had received in falling. A ſurgeon was immediately ſent for; but all his attempts to reſtore animation proved ineffectual.

He

* The Duke has the alternate preſentation to the living, the other belonging to the Pariſh, who purchaſed it of the then owner, ſome years ago. It is veſted in 16 truſtees, which number ſhould be filled up when reduced to 6. In April laſt the number was reduced to 2, and directions were given to prepare a conveyance ſo as to complete the number, but it was not executed when Mr. Brand died.

He died unmarried, leaving no relation, except an aunt, who is between 80 and 90 years of age. He was buried in the chancel of his church on Sept. 24.—In him the Society of Antiquaries have ſuſtained a very great loſs; able, attentive, indefatigable, he was always alive to their buſineſs, of which he was a perfect maſter, and which he executed not merely as a duty but as a pleaſure. He was alſo an occaſional contributor to their "Archæologia." His explanation of a Roman altar and tablet found at Tinmouth caſtle 1783, appeared in their vol. VIII. p. 326; and in vol. XV. (juſt publiſhed) he communicated "An Inventory and Appraiſement of the Plate in the Lower Jewel Houſe in the Tower, Anno 1649," from the original MS. in his poſſeſſion (p. 271). His perſonal friends have loſt a cheerful, pleaſant companion, ever willing to communicate information, and to aſſiſt their reſearches after ſcarce and valuable books and prints, of which he had a thorough knowledge. His collection of both is of great value. In it are ſome copies of rare portraits, drawn by himſelf, in a manner that perhaps renders them little leſs valuable than the originals; and never was he happier than when he had an opportunity of making a preſent either of a ſcarce pamphlet or print to any intimate friend to whom he knew it would be particularly acceptable. A ſmall ſilhouette likeneſs of him is in the frontiſpiece to his Hiſtory of Newcaſtle.

12. At Brightheimſtone after an illneſs of two days, in the 71ſt year of his age, Edward Lord Thurlow, Baron of Aſhfield, &c. He was born in 1733, and was ſon of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, rector of Aſhfield, Suffolk, who died 1762, by his wife Elizabeth Smith, and brother to Thomas late biſhop of Durham, who died in 1791. After remaining ſome time at Cambridge, which the *vivacity* of his conduct obliged him to leave, he came to London to purſue the profeſſion of the Law, with whoſe ſtudies he blended the gay and ſenſual amuſements of the Metropolis. He was called to the Bar in 1758, and roſe into profeſſional notice by a circumſtance not generally known. Sir Fletcher Norton (at that time, and perhaps at any time, the firſt *Niſi Prius* lawyer), who not only made the Bar but the Bench tremble, was, in a ſolemn argument, oppoſed, beat down, and overpowered, by the manly reſolution and intrepid ſpirit of the young lawyer. This circumſtance made a great noiſe at the time; and his proweſs rendered him an object not only of applauſe but of wonder. Indeed, it was a principle of his early life, that to act with confidence was to win regard, and to diſplay courage was half the battle. He purſued this notion, as it might ſerve his purpoſe, to the end of his days. The able manner in which he pleaded the Douglas cauſe obtained him the ſilk gown. He was certainly one of the ſoundeſt Lawyers of the age in which he lived, and reached the higheſt honour of his profeſſion. He was in May 1770 appointed Solicitor General, and in 1771 ſucceeded Sir William de Grey firſt Lord Walſingham, as Attorney General; and was choſen member for Tamworth. At firſt he made little or no figure in the Senate, but, at the commencement of the American diſputes, he burſt forth to the ſupport of the then Miniſter, Lord North, in a manner which ſoon gave him not only the lead amongſt the Lawyers of the Houſe, but raiſed him to the firſt rank of Parliamentary orators. In June 1778 he was created a Peer, by the ſtyle and title of Lord Thurlow, Baron of Aſhfield in Suffolk, and next day was conſtituted Lord High Chancellor of Great Britan. He continued in this ſituation till the year 1783, when, upon the ſucceſs of the Coalition Miniſtry, he was ejected from his office, and the ſeals put in commiſſion. However, upon the final triumph of Mr. Pitt, he was reinſtated in the Chancellorſhip, and poſſeſſed the ſeals till 1792, when, upon ſome quarrel with the Premier, he reſigned them, and was ſucceeded by Lord Loughborough. Since that period, his Lordſhip has retired to private life. His Lordſhip has left three daughters; two of whom are married. As a lawyer, a man of ſounder knowledge, quicker penetration, and deciſive and correct judgment,—of more independence of profeſſional character, and firmneſs of opinion, never aſcended the Bench. But to theſe qualities, were certainly oppoſed a roughneſs of manner, a demeanor harſh and uncivil, ſometimes barely decent, towards his brethren at the bar, and a conſiderable laxity in private life. As a politician, he was overbearing in the extreme, but firm to his party; and, in one inſtance, he evinced a regard for his Sovereign, which it would be unjuſt not to diſtinguiſh by a higher name than that of mere loyalty and duty. As a patron to men of learning, he was one of the moſt munificent that ever ſat upon the Bench. In beſtowing church preferment he was ſingularly honeſt and diſintereted; and many anecdotes are related of him which place his character in a very ſhining light. As a general ſcholar, he poſſeſſed much more knowledge than the world gave him credit for; and his profound acquaintance with the Greek language ſ teſtified in a dedication to him by his ſtedfaſt friend Bp. Horſley. As a man, he had his virtues and his failings. His ſpeech on the Ameſica

rican Declaratory Act is inſerted in our vol. XLVIII. p. 399; on a cauſe tried in the Houſe of Lords, vol. LIII. p. 446; on the Bill for Regulating the Eaſt India Company's Affairs, vol. LIV. p. 55, 207. The next time we trace him in the Debates was in that intereſting one on the Regency, vol. LIX. p. 46, 48, 332, diſtinguiſhed by his gratitude and loyalty to his Sovereign, and truly characterized in the account of the Thankſgiving Proceſſion, p. 367. His ſpeech on the right of the Scotch Freeholders may be ſeen in vol. LXX. p. 625. The Thurlow Peerage is entailed in the firſt inſtance on the ſons of the late Biſhop of Durham, whoſe eldeſt ſon (in the 26th year of his age) Edward, is now Lord Thurlow. It is ſecondly entailed on the Rev. South Thurlow, Prebendary of Norwich, the ſon of another brother of the late venerable Peer, who has ſeveral children.

His remains were removed on the 25th at noon, from his houſe in Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to the Temple Church. The proceſſion moved down Parliament-ſtreet, and up the Strand, in the following order:

The Plume of Feathers, decorated with Bandalors.

Six Mutes on horſeback.

His Lordſhip's Saddle-horſe, led by Two Servants, with the Family Arms on the Black Velvet Trappings, and mounted by a Gentleman of the Herald's Office, bearing his Lordſhip's Coronet.

THE HEARSE,

drawn by Six Horſes, and adorned with Eſcutcheons.

His Lordſhip's Supporters were placed on the Horſes' Black Velvet Trappings.

Then followed

Six Mourning Coaches, drawn by Six Horſes.

In the firſt coach were

The Duke of Newcaſtle, the Lord Chancellor, the Dean of Windſor, and Lord Ellenborough.

In the ſecond,

Lord Eldon, Mr. Juſtice Le Blanc, Mr. Baron Thompſon, and Sir William Scott.

In the third

The Rev. T. S. Thurlow (his Lordſhip's Nephew) Col. M'Mahon, Col. Cunningham, and Col. Terry.

In the other three coaches were ſome of his Lordſhip's principal Domeſticks.

The Proceſſion was cloſed by ten private carriages.

The Pall-bearers were

The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Newcaſtle, Lord Eldon, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir William Scott.

The Funeral Service was read by the Dean of Windſor; after which was performed an Anthem, compoſed for the occaſion. At half-paſt 2 the Body was lowered into the vault, at the top of the South aile, and depoſited next to the remains of his brother, the late Bp. of Durham. The Lord Chancellor and the Rev. T. S. Thurlow roſe from their ſeat, walked to the edge of the vault, and took their laſt farewell. The concourſe of people was ſo great, and the preſſure into the church ſo violent, that it was found neceſſary to cloſe the doors. The funeral was conducted with the greateſt ſolemnity.

13. At Chiſwick-houſe, the ſeat of the Duke of Devonſhire, where he had thrice (within 5 weeks) undergone the operation of tapping for a dropſy, the Right Hon. Charles-James Fox. After a conſultation of the phyſicians on Friday, intimation was given, that Mr. Fox's death might be expected that evening, or next day. He received this declaration with his uſual fortitude; and requeſted Lord Holland to order meſſengers to the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord John Townſhend, and Sir Francis Vincent. Mr. Fox became more and more weak and languid. The night between Friday and Saturday was reſtleſs and uneaſy; and the ſymptoms of an immediate diſſolution appeared. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, not only his ſtrength failed him, but his ſpeech alſo. He became at laſt ſo weak and exhauſted, that at 5 the vital ſparks were ſeemingly about to be extinguiſhed. Soon after, he laid his head gently back on the pillow (ſupported by Lord Holland and Mrs. Fox), and, in a ſtate of the greateſt tranquillity and moſt perfect reſignation, breathed his laſt. Earl Fitzwilliam arrived at Chiſwick-houſe about 4, in conſequence of an expreſs. Mr. Fox could not ſpeak to him; but the overflowings of his heart were conſpicuous in every feature. He preſſed his Lordſhip very cordially by the hand. The latter, incapable of witneſſing the laſt ſcene, retired to an adjoining apartment; and, when he heard the affecting news, fainted away, and remained ſpeechleſs for a conſiderable time. Soon after the death of Mr. Fox, meſſengers were ſent with the intelligence to the following diſtinguiſhed characters: His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, at Trentham-hall, Staffordſhire; his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Earl Spencer, who was on a viſit to his mother, at St. Alban's; Lord Grenville, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Howick, Lord Henry Petty, and the reſt of the Cabinet Miniſtry. In announcing his death we announce the loſs of one of our moſt eminent Senators; a man who, during a long period of party violence and national pa-

nic, enjoyed the perſonal partiality of his Country in a higher degree than any recorded ſtateſman, whoſe opinions and conduct, under ſimilar circumſtances, had been equally diſtaſteful to it—and who, perhaps on the other hand, appeared to poſſeſs, in a leſs degree than any other ſtateſman of equally acknowledged talents, the Nation's confidence.

"Charles-James Fox was born Jan. 13, O. S. 1749. He was the ſecond ſon of Henry the firſt Lord Holland, who was alſo the ſecond ſon of Sir Stephen Fox. His mother was ſiſter to the preſent Duke of Richmond, and great grand-daughter of King Charles the Second. Perceiving in his ſon the beginnings of extraordinary genius, the father was anxious to promote his intellectual improvement, that the culture might be equal to the ſoil. He accuſtomed him to deliver his opinion on ſubjects of converſation; and Charles, when a boy, acquitted himſelf to the aſtoniſhment of all preſent. Perhaps the early habit of thinking with freedom, and ſpeaking with readineſs, may have contributed to that *prompt exertion* of his great talents which made a conſiderable part of his ſenatorial excellence. He was accuſtomed to read his father's diſpatches; and, though only in the ninth year of his age when Mr. Fox was Secretary of State, his remarks on the contents are ſaid to have been often juſt. One day he told his father, that a paper, which he had juſt read, was too feeble, and threw it into the fire. The Secretary made out another copy, without the ſlighteſt reprimand. His father's indulgence ſometimes led him to petulance. One day Lady Holland ſaying ſomething on a ſubject of Roman Hiſtory, which Charles perceived to be erroneous, he immediately aſked, with much contempt, what ſhe knew about the Romans? and, with more knowledge and force of argument than filial reverence, he demonſtrated her error; nor did his father chide his forwardneſs. Mr. Fox ſent Charles firſt to Weſtminſter ſchool; at that excellent ſeminary he greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf; thence he was removed to Eton, where he gave a promiſe of thoſe talents which has been ſince ſo amply fulfilled. His private tutor was Dr. Newcome, afterwards Biſhop of Waterford, and lately Archbiſhop of Armagh. It was at this ſeminary that he was the author of the periodical paper intituled, "The Spendthrift," publiſhed by Dodſley in 1766, 20 Numbers. Here alſo he formed his early friendſhips with Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Carliſle, his couſin the Duke of Leinſter, and other diſtinguiſhed men. The penetrating ſagacity of Lord Carliſle, in the companion of his ſtudies and amuſements, anticipated the future powers and efforts of Charles Fox, and addreſſed to him the following lines:

"How will my Fox, alone, by ſtrength of parts,
Shake the loud Senate, animate the hearts
Of fearful Stateſmen! while around you ſtand, [command,
Both Peers and Commons, liſtening your
While Tully's ſenſe its weight to you affords, [words.
His nervous ſweetneſs ſhall adorn your
What Praiſe to PITT, to TOWNSHEND, e'er was due,
In future times, my Fox, ſhall wait on you."

From Eton he proceeded to Oxford, where he reſigned his claſſic purſuits to dramatic literature. It has been ſaid, that during his reſidence at Oxford he read every play in the Engliſh language. He finiſhed his education by the uſual tour through Europe; and on his return to England was elected into Parliament for Midhurſt, a conſiderable time before he was of age; when he became the champion of Miniſters, voted againſt the Middleſex Election, and the firſt Speech he made in Parliament was againſt Mr. Wilkes. He was now appointed Lord of the Admiralty, reſigned in diſguſt, was a ſecond time appointed, and afterwards removed to the Treaſury Board, from whence he was diſmiſſed; and all theſe political viciſſitudes befel him before he had completed his 25th year. It may alſo be added, as an unexampled circumſtance in the career of politicks, that, before he had attained the age of twenty-four years, he was the ableſt ſupporter of the Miniſter throughout a whole ſeſſion; and in the courſe of the ſucceeding year, one of his moſt powerful and dangerous opponents.—His ſudden removal from the Treaſury Board was announced to him in the following laconic epiſtle: "His Majeſty has thought proper to order a new commiſſion of Treaſury to be made out, in which I do not ſee your name. NORTH."

Mr. Fox next entered the liſts of oppoſition, and throughout the American war proved a moſt powerful antagoniſt to the miniſters of that period. His conduct in this was uniform and correct. He now ſat on the ſame ſeat with a Saville, a Barré, a Dunning, and a Burke, with the laſt of whom he had frequently broken a lance, in the war of argument from the oppoſite ſide of the Houſe; and he has ſince avowed, that from this celebrated man he firſt imbibed thoſe enlightened maxims of government on which he afterwards profeſſed to act.—On the defeat of Lord North by the Rockingham Party, Mr. Fox was nominated to a ſeat in the Cabinet, and appointed one of the Secretaries

cretaries of State; but very ſoon after, on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Shelburne, (the late Marquis of Lanſdowne) who was then Secretary of State for the Home Department was immediately entruſted with the reins of Adminiſtration; and Mr. Fox retired from office with his friends. In the mean time Lord Shelburne's Adminiſtration concluded a peace with America, France, and Holland; but this Adminiſtration proved of ſhort duration, for a grand political confederacy was ſoon formed againſt them. This, under the name of "The Coalition," ſoon ſubverted their power, and ſupplanted them in office.—No event, in our time, has produced more obloquy than the alliance between Mr. Fox and Lord North. It was a ſtain in his life which all the ingenuity of his political advocates could never wipe away. The man whom Mr. Fox had deſcribed as a monſter, with whom he would not truſt himſelf in the ſame room, and whom he had promiſed to bring to the ſcaffold for his pretended political crimes, was now received to the boſom of Mr. Fox, and became his moſt intimate colleague. Such an union could not long ſucceed in the government of the State; and the memorable India Bill proved the rock on which the veſſel of the ill-paired colleagues ſtruck and foundered. No ſooner did the French Revolution burſt forth, than Mr. Fox hailed it as the auſpicious dawn of riſing liberty, and deprecated every oppoſition to its progreſs. On this occaſion he found himſelf deſerted by many of his former aſſociates. Finding that he and his friends were reduced to an uſeleſs minority, Mr. Fox formed the reſolution, upon which he immediately acted, of ſeceding from Parliament; a ſtep which drew upon him the cenſure of many, even of his ſupporters. His imprudent conduct at a Meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, ſhortly after this ſeceſſion, cauſed his name alſo to be eraſed from the Liſt of Privy Counſellors. In 1803, Mr. Fox returned to his duty in the Houſe of Commons, and in the beginning of the preſent year on the death of his illuſtrious rival Mr. Pitt, His Majeſty, with the advice of Lord Grenville, formed a new Miniſtry, in which Mr. Fox was admitted to his councils, and was appointed Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.—Such is a brief ſtatement of the political career of this eminent Stateſman. It has not been without much thought and reflection that we have ventured to ſubmit to our readers the following attempt at impartiality, to delineate both his public and private abilities. Mr. Fox it muſt be acknowledged, was one of the greateſt men this country ever produced.—"I am ready to bow," ſays one of the moſt eminent of his enemies, "and I do bow to his genius, to his political eloquence without an equal, to his knowledge, various, deep, and extenſive."—His command over a popular Aſſembly was aſtoniſhing—with the diſadvantage of a voice at times diſcordant, his eloquence was irreſiſtible—it was vehement, it was at times ſublime—it rouſed the moſt ſluggiſh, and warmed the coldeſt—it was a torrent ſo impetuous, that it hurried and ſwept along his hearers in ſpite almoſt of themſelves. His mind had a vaſtneſs, and a graſp which took in the whole of a ſubject at one view—he ſaw with a glance the weak and the ſtrong parts of his antagoniſt's poſition; he had great clearneſs of conception and arrangement; ſo that the leading characteriſtic of his oratory was a ready, and as it were intuitive power of analyſis, which might be ſaid to be peculiarly his own. Whilſt he had a ſtrength which made him able to contend with the moſt powerful, he had a plainneſs of reaſoning which made him intelligible to the commoneſt underſtanding; he had a peculiar method of impreſſing any favourite point. If he ſaw, and he ſaw in a moment, that the firſt view in which he had placed it had not been attended with the deſired effect, he re-produced it in another and another ſhape, till he had finally ſucceeded—He had great dexterity in debate, and knew better than any man how to improve his advantage over an antagoniſt who had left himſelf open to attack.—If he poſſeſſed leſs ſplendour of imagination than Mr. Burke, he was on the other hand free from Mr. Burke's dazzling profuſion—With leſs elegance and leſs copiouſneſs than Mr. Pitt, he had reaſoning powers as ſtrong, and a mind equal to either of theſe great men. It has been affirmed that he was too little ſolicitous, too careleſs of his language; his language, however, would always ſtand the teſt of the moſt critical examination; it was the beſt adapted to the expreſſion of the particular idea or meaning he wiſhed to convey; it was pure unadulterated Engliſh.—If he did not poſſeſs the wit of Mr. Burke or Mr. Sheridan, or the ſarcaſm of Mr. Pitt, he was not deſtitute of either of thoſe qualities; but he rarely employed them. He ſeemed to diſdain the idea of fretting his antagoniſt with a feather, when he could knock him down with a club. He had an aſtoniſhing memory.—Often after a debate of many hours he has replied to the arguments of every ſpeaker on the oppoſite ſide, not only in the order in which they ſpoke, but in the order in which they arranged their arguments. His manner, if not graceful, was peculiarly impreſſive.

He

He animated the hearer, becauſe the hearer ſaw he was animated himſelf. His voice, though ſhrill, aſſiſted wonderfully in rouſing and fixing the attention of the Houſe. In the heat and ardour of debate his eye was peculiarly commanding. He was always greateſt in reply—it was then, when hard preſſed and aſſailed by his antagoniſts, that all the man was rouſed, and all the powers and faculties of his great mind were brought into action.—It was the irreparable misfortune of Mr. Pitt, that he went into office at an age ſo early that it was impoſſible his mind could be ſtored with general knowledge, and that he continued in office without any intermiſſion, which could allow him time to repair that diſadvantage. Accordingly, though there was more correct judgment in his ſpeeches than in thoſe of Mr. Fox, there was not the ſame rich ſupply of ideas and information, the ſame familiar converſe with mankind, and that deep knowledge of the human character which Mr. Fox poſſeſſed. In a profound acquaintance with domeſtic and foreign politics of the different European Courts, he was unrivaled: the teſtimony of his great Opponent was, on this point, public and deciſive.

In private life, there never was a character more beloved. His pleaſantry, his ſocial friendly diſpoſition, and the good temper of his private converſation, are univerſally acknowledged. In all ſituations and circumſtances he was dear to his friends: thoſe who knew him longeſt appear to have loved him beſt; and it was a remarkable circumſtance, that thoſe who attended and wept round his death-bed had been the companions of his youth, and the friends of his whole life. He poſſeſſed in an high degree the talent which diſtinguiſhes man, and the genius that elevates him; nor was he without a portion of that virtue which is ſuperior to them both. As Mr. Burke has obſerved, and when he was in intimate friendſhip with him, "his faults, though they might tarniſh the luſtre, and ſometimes impede the march of his abilities, were not formed to extinguiſh the fire of great virtues. In his faults there was no mixture of deceit, of hypocriſy, of pride, of ferocity, or complexional deſpotiſm." Having attempted thus briefly to delineate the character of this eminent man, we wiſh impartiality bid us here to draw to a cloſe—we have been proud in many parts of the attempt to exemplify it by compariſon with his great rival Mr. Pitt, and certainly there never were two characters oppoſed to each other of more tranſcendant ability and talent—but, as it is in the application of the powers which the Almighty has favoured us with, and the portion of good and evil we have performed, by which we are rendered eſtimable in the ſight of God and man, ſo muſt we again contraſt the conduct of theſe great men, ere we fairly decide upon the opinion they now hold and are likely to maintain with poſterity.—The obloquy which the celebrated Coalition threw upon Mr. Fox's character we have before mentioned; and it is upon ſome of the laſt acts of his life, which appear equally as inconſiſtent and oppoſite to his general profeſſions, that we expect poſterity to decide on his character. "There is ſomething," ſaid Mr. Burke, on that celebrated night when he changed ſides with his old political friend, "there is ſomething in that *curſed French revolution*, which envenoms every thing." And few, we believe, of Mr. Fox's warmeſt admirers will venture to deny, but that this was the rock on which he ſplit, and on which the mind of his Country was alienated from him. It was through this dark labyrinth, unknown and unprecedented ſtorm, that we had Mr. Pitt for our guide, in oppoſition to Mr. Fox—and, Heaven be thanked, he was the pilot who weathered the ſtorm.—Mr. Fox, however, ſo long the ſtrenuous champion of popular right, the jealous obſerver of miniſters, became in office an accommodating colleague, and the pliant imitator of his predeceſſor. To the fame of Mr. Pitt he has raiſed a laſting monument; but, we fear, on himſelf he has affixed a ſtain of inconſiſtency.—It is fair, however, to add, that his friends and admirers excuſe him from the charge, and would attribute it to an exceſs of benignity in his perſonal concerns, which often induced him to wave his own judgment in compliance with the opinion of others; and to this facility of temper they attribute many important events in his political life." *Farley's Briſtol Journal.*

14. At his houſe at Barham wood, co. Herts, Wm. Dunn, eſq. of Lincoln's inn.

15. At the houſe of her ſon, in America-ſquare, in her 60th year, the wife of Dr. Bogue, of Fareham, Hants. She was the eldeſt daughter of the late Richard Bargus, eſq. of the ſame place.

16. At Heworth grange, near York, Lady Sempill, wife of Lord S.

17. At Ripe, Mr. Moon, whoſe weight, it is ſaid, exceeded 20 ſtone.

18. At his houſe at Mansfield-Woodhouſe, near Mansfield, after a long period of uſeful ſervices to his Country, as a ſoldier, an antiquary, and a meteorologiſt, in his 84th year, Hayman Rooke, eſq. F. R. and A.SS.; of which latter ſociety he was choſen a member in 1776; and to their Archæologia he communicated ſeveral illuſtrations of the antiquities of Nottingham and the adjoining county of Derby, where he was in habits of intimacy with our

our late learned Correſpondent of Cheſterfield. To our Miſcellany the Major was a frequent contributor both by his pen and his pencil. To the ſtudent in Natural Hiſtory he communicated a Meteorological Diary for years ſucceſſively, from 1794 to 1803. To the Society of Antiquaries, Account of the remains of two Roman villæ diſcovered near Manſfield-Woodhouſe, in May and October 1786, Archæologia, VIII. 363, with five plates. Obſervations on the Roman roads and camps in the neighbourhood of Manſfield-Woodhouſe; with an introductory letter on Roman camps, IX. 193. Roman remains in Sherwood foreſt, X. 378. (Theſe laſt were incorporated in Harrod's Antiquities of Mansfield-Woodhouſe and its Environs, Mansfield, 1801.) Deſcription and ſketches of ſome remarkable oaks in Welbeck park, 1740, 4to, with ten plates, drawn by the Major, and engraved by Mr. Ellis. Sketch of the antient and preſent ſtate of Sherwood foreſt, Nottingham, 1799, 8vo, with four plates. Deſcription of an antient medallion in his poſſeſſion, found near Newſtead abbey, ibid. 1800. Deſcription of ſome remains in Harborough, co. Derby, Archæologia, IX. 206. Of certain pits in that county, X. 14. Antiquities diſcovered there, XI. 1. Roman antiquities at Bradbourne, ib. 6. Account of Druidical remains, ib. 41. Diſcoveries in a barrow, ib. 327. Druidical remains on Stanton and Hurtle moor, in the Peak, I. 110. Farther illuſtrations of Druidical remains, VI. 175. Two views of the croſs and Roman altar at Bakewell, after his diaries, in the Antiquarian Repertory, I. N° 37. He accompanied Dr. Pegge's "Narrative of what paſſed at the Revolution-houſe" with a plan and elevation of the houſe, 1788; and his hiſtory of Bolſover caſtle with views, 1785; and the bas-relief of the Nativity, in the church, in our vol. LVI. p. 299.

19. On his way to Bath, for the recovery of his health, ſincerely lamented, at the Rev. Dr. Drake's, at Amerſham, co. Bucks, the Rev. John Eaton, LL.D. rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, Kent, and of Fairſted, Eſſex, and formerly of New college, Oxford; where he proceeded B. C. L. 1777, D. C. L. 1786.

20. Mr. Samuel Hazard, bookſeller and printer, Cheap-ſtreet, Bath; whoſe memory will be long and deſervedly held dear by all who knew him.

22. Miſs Anne Lindſay, ſecond daughter of James L. eſq. of Merton, Surrey.

24. At Blackheath, Kent, Peter Wright, eſq. of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, maſter of the Report-office in the Court of Chancery.

25. Rev. Wm. Cole, D. D. one of the oldeſt prebendaries of Weſtminſter.

*** PROMOTIONS, &c. *unavoidably deferred.*

## BILL OF MORTALITY, from Auguſt 26, to September 23, 1806.

| Chriſtened. | | | Buried. | | | Between | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 738 | 1438 | Males | 785 | 1441 | 2 and 5 | 113 | 50 and 60 | 115 |
| Females | 705 | | Females | 656 | | 5 and 10 | 53 | 60 and 70 | 87 |
| | | | | | | 10 and 20 | 51 | 70 and 80 | 61 |
| Whereof have died under 2 years old 496 | | | | | | 20 and 30 | 85 | 80 and 90 | 20 |
| Peck Loaf 4s. 2d.; 4s. 3d.; 4s. 2d.; 4s. 4d.; 5s. 0d. | | | | | | 30 and 40 | 131 | 90 and 100 | 4 |
| Salt £.1. 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d.½ per pound. | | | | | | 40 and 50 | 136 | 100 and 105 | 0 |

## PRICES OF FLOUR, September 22:

Fine 73s. to 75s.—Seconds 60s. to 65s.—Pollard 24s. to 26s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 0d.

Return of Flour, September 6 to September 13, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 11,559 Sacks. Average 69s. 8d.¾ 0s. 3d.¼ lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, September 20, 44s. 1d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Sept. 24, 1806, is 42s. 10d.¾ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

## PRICE OF HOPS, September 22:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kent Bags | 4l. 0s. to 4l. 18s. | Kent Pockets | 4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s. |
| Suſſex Ditto | 4l. 0s. to 4l. 10s. | Suſſex Ditto | 4l. 10s. to 5l. 2s. |
| Eſſex Ditto | 4l. 0s. to 4l. 14s. | Farnham Ditto | 7l. 0s. to 8l. 0s. |

## PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 22:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. James's—Hay | 3l. 6s. 0d. | to 4l. 16s. 0d. | Average | 4l. 1s. 0d. |
| Straw | 1l. 16s. 0d. | to 2l. 6s. 0d. | Average | 2l. 1s. 0d. |
| Whitechapel—Hay | 3l. 10s. 0d. | to 4l. 18s. 0d. | Average | 4l. 4s. 0d. |
| Clover | 4l. 4s. 0d. | to 5l. 10s. 0d. | Average | 4l. 17s. 0d. |
| Straw | 1l. 14s. 0d. | to 1l. 18s. 0d. | Average | 1l. 16s. 0d. |

SMITHFIELD, September 22. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef | 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. | Pork | 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d. |
| Mutton | 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. | Lamb | 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d. |
| Veal | 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. | Beaſts 2000. Sheep and Lambs 18,500. | |

COALS, Sept. 22. Newcaſtle 39s. 0d. to 52s. 6d. Sunderland 40s. 0d. to 44s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 11s. per Doz. Moulds 12s.

TALLOW, per ſtone 8lb. St. James's 3s. 8d. Clare Market 3s. 9d. Whitechapel 3s. 7d.

## EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1806.

| Days | Bank Stock. | 3per Ct. Bk Red. | 3per Cent. Confols. | 4per Ct. Consol. | 5per Ct. Navy. | 5per Ct. 1797. | Long Ann. | Short Ann. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Exchequ. Bills. | South Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | Omnium. | Irish 5per Ct. | Imp. 3per Ct. | Eng. Lott. Tickets. | English Prizes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 219 | 63¼ | 62⅛ a 63⅛ | 81¼ | 95⅛ | —— | 18⅛ | 1½ | 188 | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. par | —— | —— | —— | 6½ 7½ pr. | —— | —— | 19 15 | o Full Money |
| 29 | 218 | 63¼ | 63⅛ a 62⅛ | 81¼ | 95½ | —— | 18⅛ | —— | 188 | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. par | —— | —— | —— | 6½ 7½ pr. | —— | —— | 19 15 | o Full Money |
| 30 | 219 | shut | 63⅛ a 62⅛ | 81¼ | 95½ | —— | 18⅛ | —— | —— | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. par | —— | —— | —— | 7½ 7¼ pr. | —— | —— | 19 15 | o Full Money |
| 31 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 221½ | shut | 62⅞ a ⅛ | shut | 95⅛ | —— | shut | —— | —— | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. par | —— | —— | —— | 7 6 pr. | —— | —— | 19 15 | o Full Money |
| 2 | —— | shut | 62⅛ a ⅛ | shut | —— | —— | shut | —— | —— | 2 dif. | 2 dif. par | —— | —— | —— | 6½ pr. | —— | —— | 19 15 | o Full Money |
| 3 | 221 | shut | 62⅛ a ⅛ | shut | 94⅝ | —— | shut | 1½ | 186¼ | 2 dif. | 2 dif. 1 pr. | —— | —— | —— | 6 6½ pr. | —— | 62 | 19 15 | o Full Money |
| 4 | 220½ | shut | 62⅛ a ⅛ | shut | 95⅛ | —— | shut | shut | —— | 2 dif. | 1 dif. | —— | —— | —— | 6⅛ 8 pr. | shut | 62½ | 19 15 | o Full Money |
| 5 | 222½ | shut | 62⅞ a 63½ | shut | 95⅝ | shut | shut | shut | —— | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 pr. | —— | 63½ | 62½ | 7½ 8 pr. | shut | 63½ | 19 15 | o Full Money |
| 6 | shut | shut | 63⅛ a 62⅝ | shut | 95⅝ | —— | shut | shut | —— | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | —— | shut | —— | 7⅜ 7½ pr. | shut | —— | 19 15 | o Full Money |
| 7 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | shut | shut | 63⅛ | shut | 95⅛ | —— | shut | shut | —— | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | —— | shut | —— | 7½ ⅛ pr. | shut | —— | 19 15 | o Full Money |
| 9 | shut | shut | 63⅛ a ⅛ | shut | 96⅛ | shut | shut | shut | 188½ | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 pr. 1 dif. | —— | shut | —— | 8⅛ 9 pr. | shut | 63½ | 19 15 | o Full Money |
| 10 | shut | shut | 63⅛ a ⅛ | shut | 95⅞ | —— | shut | shut | 188½ | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | —— | shut | —— | 8½ 7½ pr. | shut | 63½ | 19 15 | o Full Money |
| 11 | 222½ | shut | 63⅛ a ⅛ | shut | 96 | —— | shut | shut | 188½ | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | —— | shut | —— | 8½ ⅛ pr. | shut | 63½ | 19 15 | o Full Money |
| 12 | 222½ | shut | 63⅛ a ⅛ | shut | 96⅛ | shut | shut | shut | 189 | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | —— | shut | 63⅛ | 8½ ⅛ pr. | shut | 63½ | 19 15 | o Full Money |
| 13 | shut | shut | 63⅛ a ⅛ | shut | 96⅛ | —— | shut | shut | —— | 1 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | —— | shut | —— | 8½ ⅛ pr. | shut | —— | 19 15 | o Full Money |
| 14 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 222½ | shut | 63⅛ a ⅛ | shut | 95⅞ | —— | shut | shut | 188 | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | —— | shut | —— | 8 7½ pr. | shut | 63½ | 19 16 | o Full Money |
| 16 | shut | shut | 63⅛ a ⅛ | shut | 96 | shut | shut | shut | 189 | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | —— | shut | —— | 8 8½ pr. | shut | —— | 19 16 | o Full Money |
| 17 | shut | shut | 63⅛ a ⅛ | shut | 95⅞ | shut | shut | shut | —— | 1 a 2 dif. | par 2 dif. | —— | shut | —— | 8 7½ pr. | shut | 63½ | 19 16 | o Full Money |
| 18 | 221 | shut | 63⅛ a ⅛ | shut | 95⅛ | shut | shut | shut | —— | 1 a 2 dif. | par 2 dif. | —— | shut | —— | 6½ 7 pr. | shut | —— | 19 16 | o Full Money |
| 19 | 221½ | shut | 63⅛ a 63 | shut | 95⅛ | shut | shut | shut | —— | 1 a 2 dif. | 2 dif. 1 dif. | —— | shut | —— | 7½ ⅛ pr. | shut | 62½ | 19 16 | o Full Money |
| 20 | shut | shut | 62⅞ a 63 | shut | 95⅛ | shut | shut | shut | —— | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | —— | shut | —— | 7½ 7¼ pr. | shut | —— | 19 16 | o Full Money |
| 21 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | shut | shut | 63⅛ | shut | —— | shut | shut | shut | —— | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | —— | shut | —— | 7⅛ 8 pr. | shut | —— | 19 16 | o Full Money |
| 23 | shut | shut | 63⅛ a 62⅜ | shut | 95⅜ | shut | shut | shut | —— | 1 a 2 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | —— | shut | —— | 6½ 7½ pr. | shut | 62½ | 19 16 | o Full Money |
| 24 | 222½ | shut | 62⅜ a 63⅛ | shut | 95⅛ | shut | shut | shut | 185 | par 1 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | —— | shut | —— | 6¼ 7½ pr. | shut | 62½ | 19 16 | o Full Money |
| 25 | shut | shut | 62⅜ a 63⅛ | shut | 95⅛ | shut | shut | shut | —— | par 1 dif. | 1 dif. 1 pr. | —— | shut | —— | 7 ⅛ pr. | shut | —— | 19 16 | o Full Money |
| 26 | 222 | shut | 63⅛ a 63⅛ | shut | 95⅛ | shut | shut | shut | —— | 1 dif. | 2 dif. par | —— | shut | —— | 7½ ⅛ pr. | shut | 62½ | 19 16 | o Full Money |
| 27 | 222½ | shut | 63⅛ a ⅛ | shut | 95½ | shut | shut | shut | —— | par 1 dif. | 2 dif. par | —— | shut | —— | 7½ ⅛ pr. | shut | —— | 19 17 | o Full Money |

N.B. Bank Stock sold from the 4th of September to the 17th with the Dividend for the Opening; and from the 17th to the 27th Bank Stock sold as specified with the Dividend and *Bonus* for the Opening.

[Printed by J. Nichols and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.] BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, and 39, Hay-Market.